

WEATHER REPORT.

Weather as observed at Berea from Wednesday, September 12, to Tuesday, September 18:

	Highest	Lowest	Rainfall
Wednesday	85	65	0.00
Thursday	84	64	0.00
Friday	83	63	0.00
Saturday	81	61	0.00
Sunday	80	60	0.00
Monday	86	66	0.00
Tuesday	86	63	0.00
Mean	85	69	Total 0.00

Unusually high barometric pressure prevailed, reaching 29.73 inches. The pressure is falling, but the humidity is unusually low. Little rainfall is probable in the course of the coming week. C. F. RUMOLD, Vol. Observer.

IDEAS.

"The blowing winds are but our servants when we hoist a sail."

You must come to know that each admirable genius is but a successful diver in that sea whose floor of pearls is all your own.—Emerson.

Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.—Beecher.

"He who follows two hares is sure to catch neither."

Frankness and Honesty.

(From the Washington Star.)

"Of course, your constituents want a man who is perfectly frank and honest."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "At the same time most of them have no objections to my working through river and harbor appropriations for places that never see two feet of water except when it rains."

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The latest Russian news is that the government has planned a wholesale slaughter of Jews in Warsaw. That report was dated Sept. 15th. It is quite unlikely that the report was true. The troops may have been wishing a chance for such a slaughter, or the terrorists may have wanted to circulate such a story to arouse more hatred of and opposition to the government, but the government itself would have nothing to gain from such action, and a great deal to lose.

The steps which have been taken by President Roosevelt looking to the interference of the United States in Cuban affairs, if necessary to bring about peace there, are reported on the fourth page. The effect of this action, which seems to be a very wise one, has been to make President Palma of Cuba, much more anxious for peace. Secretary of War Taft, and Acting Secretary of State Bacon, have arrived at Havana.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

All sorts of things, wise and foolish are being said about Bryan. A week ago, Sept. 12th he had a great reception in Louisville, at which Henry Waterson was one of the speakers. In Mr. Bryan's speech there, he said that he believed in government ownership of railroads just as strongly as when he landed in New York, but that whether that should be a plank in the next national Democratic platform was to be determined only by the democrats of the country. And in saying this Bryan was sensible. He did not retreat an inch, nor did he promise to be Democratic candidate if the platform does not suit him fairly well, and we do not believe he will. By the time the platform is to be made, the Democrats will know pretty well what Bryan believes, and will either agree with him for the most part, and nominate him almost with one voice, or disagree with him and try to find some one else for their candidate.

The panic told on page four, which occurred at the unveiling of the McKinley monument in Columbus, O., September 14, was a sad disgrace for that city, but the same thing would have happened under similar circumstances in any city in our country. Our big crowds are mobs and need to be taught to be gentlemen and ladies. And our policemen have no idea of the handling of crowds compared with what they need to have. In London, whenever there is reason to expect a large crowd, the most careful precautions are taken to prevent panics and accidents and to keep any part of the crowd from getting beyond control of the police. The crowds are taken care of and they have learned to be good natured and orderly.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Word comes from Mt. Sterling of a bitter contest being fought to drive the saloons out of the city. Jesse P. Nelson, a man of thirty five, died suddenly Monday morning, Sept. 17th, with a whiskey bottle in his pocket. His mother has sent out a pathetic and stirring appeal, signed also by the father and sister, asking the voters to wipe out the saloons of

GOOD ROADS.

I may raise the best crops in the world and make a failure as a farmer, if I cannot market them at a fair price. If it costs ten cents a bushel to get my corn to a market where I can sell it for fifty cents, I am getting only forty cents a bushel for my corn.

Good roads make the farmer's profits go up and his expenses go down. They make the price of his land go up and the size of his mortgages go down. They make the school better and preaching in the church house more regular and helpful. They make it easier for friends and neighbors to visit, and so make life happier. They make it easier to get the doctor, and so make life safer.

It may be just as important for you to have the road ten miles away good, as to have the road past your farm good. The man who will not give time or money to improve the road where it does not pass his place, is biting off his nose to spite his face. My neighbor's prosperity is important to my own.

Bad roads cost much more than good ones. The best pikes are none too good for Kentucky. Let us get them everywhere as fast as possible.

HONGKONG HARBOR
SWEEPED BY TYPHOON

THOUSAND LIVES REPORTED
LOST IN GREAT STORM IN
CHINESE PORT.

MANY VESSELS SUNK
OR DRIVEN ASHORE

Property Loss Estimated at Million
Dollars—American Ship Among
Those Wrecked—Work of Aiding
Victims Begun.

Hongkong, Sept. 19.—A severe typhoon occurred here Tuesday morning. The steamship Montague and other vessels are ashore. It is estimated that 1,000 persons have been drowned. The damage to property was very heavy.

Hundreds of junks and launches were wrecked and a large number of steamers went ashore, where they suffered much damage. Among these was the S. P. Hitchcock of New York, which was badly shattered. The French torpedo-boat destroyer Fronde was sunk, and many of its men are missing. Loss through injury to property will reach millions of dollars, although the storm lasted only two hours. A number of Europeans were drowned. All business in the city is at a standstill.

Other Vessels Go Down.

Two other British steamers, the San Cheung and the Wing Chai, have sunk. The Fatsan is ashore. The German steamer Johanne is being beached to prevent her sinking. The German steamer Appenrade is in a sinking condition, and the German steamers Signal, Petrarch and Emmaluyken are ashore. The German steamer Prinz Baldegar was damaged. The Montague had her stern post broken. Attempts are being made to float her.

The only American ship reported lost so far is the S. P. Hitchcock, Capt. Zerk, which had just arrived at Hongkong from Manila and was preparing to sail for Baltimore and New York. The Hitchcock is owned by I. F. Chapman & Co., of New York, and carried a crew of 24 men. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1883, and is of 2,086 tons net register, 247 feet long, 20 feet deep and 44 feet beam.

Hongkong is an island situated in the China sea, off the coast of China, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It was yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1842. The roadstead has a well-protected anchorage. Victoria, the capital (itself commonly called Hongkong) is situated on a magnificent bay of the same name, setting up into the north side of the island. Hongkong is a great center of the foreign trade of China. Total exports are roughly estimated at \$125,000,000 and imports at \$100,000,000. As a British colony on Chinese soil it is the most important in its political and defensive problem, and is the headquarters of the military, naval and mercantile establishments. The population of Hongkong (the city) is about 275,000.

Hundred Reported Killed.

Manila, Sept. 19.—Later advices from Hongkong state that 100 lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of damage was done during the typhoon. A late official estimate places the damage in the harbor of Hongkong at more than \$1,000,000.

Greatest Loss Among Natives. The greatest loss of life was among the natives. Pearl river was crowded with boats, and the storm sent hundreds to the bottom. It is impossible now to estimate the number who perished.

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The Editor's Column.

The way people feel about our several premiums is shown by a card received this week from one of our subscribers, which said: "The Good News in Story and Song reached me, last night, in fine condition. I am greatly pleased with it. Many thanks."

Here we publish a partial list of our premiums for prompt renewals, and will continue it next week. Anyone can receive the entire list free by writing to the Editor.

For every dollar paid for the renewal of a subscription to The Citizen, within one month of the date to which the subscription has been paid, any one of the following premiums will be given at the Citizen office, or sent by mail, postpaid to the address of the subscriber, or any other address he may give:

BOOKS.

The Good News in Song and Story.

This is a pretty, well bound book of 400 pages, containing the New Testament (authorized version) 125 of the best known and finest gospel hymns.



Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy,
Who Gives Concert October 6.—See Announcement on Page Three.

and fifteen secular songs for home, and social and patriotic occasions, and over thirty scripture selections especially good for concert or responsive reading in home or church. This is a very popular book, and it would be well if all our mountain churches and Sunday schools could be supplied with copies of it.

2. Any one of these "Standard Classics" about four by six inches in size, printed in good type, bound in cloth, with neat stamped designs on back and sides: Black Beauty, by Anna Sewall. This is a famous story of a fine horse and what became of him. Black Rock, by Ralph Connor. Many of our readers know of Ralph Connor and his thrilling tales of rough life in mining and lumber camps. This is a story of western mining life. Cricket on the Hearth, by Charles Dickens. One of the best known stories by this great author. Addresses by Henry Drummond. Any thinking man will enjoy reading these inspiring talks of the famous Scotchman, who was a helper and friend of our evangelist, D. L. Moody. Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe. Don't fail to get this book if your family have not all read it. It is one of the old stories that is always read and always interesting. Ten Nights in a Bar Room, by Arthur. This story of the exciting and shocking events which took place in an English saloon has long been read with great interest, and been useful as a warning against the dangers of drink.
(To be continued.)

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Is the Dollar you hide away; which earns you nothing; which is very likely to "turn up missing" some day without a moment's warning.

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YES, I'M HAPPY.

Happy? Yes, I'm happy.
All the world looks good to me;
There's the far off cattle lowing,
There's the humming of the bee;
There's the perfume of bright blossoms,
There's the glimmer of the dew.
Happy? Yes, I'm happy.
You love me and I love you!

Happy? Yes, I'm happy.
'Most as glad as I can be;
Set the gladdest thing in nature
Ain't one-half as glad as me!
Set my soul glows like a crystal
With the moon a-shinin' through!
Happy? Bet I'm happy!
You love me and I love you!

Happy? Yes, I'm happy.
And I'll always be as glad!
Is the glory of your loving
Ain't no thing so to the bad;
Though the moon path on the water,
Silver rippled to the view,
Comes not quite to where we're standing,
You love me and I love you!

Happy? Yes, I'm happy.
For we're marching soul to soul,
And though age on age retard us,
We shall make the splendid goal!
Glory paths shall ripple to us,
Gates shall open to let us through;
Holding hands just all the way, dear,
You love me and I love you!
—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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CHAPTER X—CONTINUED.

In the mean time, to go back a little, during this day of hurrying to and fro Blashfield Hunnicott had been having the exciting experiences of a decade crowded into a corresponding number of hours. Early in the morning he had begun besieging the headquarters wire office for news and instructions, and, owing to Kent's good intentions to be on the ground in person, had got little enough of either.

At length to his unspeakable relief, he had news of the coming special; and with the conviction that help was at hand he waited at the station



"YOU'RE TOO LATE!" HE BLURTED OUT. "WE'RE DONE UP."

with what coolness there was in him to meet his chief. But as the time for the hearing drew near he grew nervous again; and all the keen pains of utter helplessness returned with renewed acuteness when the operator, who had overheard the Juniberg-Lessertville wire talk, told him that the special was hung up at the former station.

"O my good Lord!" he groaned. "I'm in for it with empty hands! None the less, he ran to the baggage-room end of the building and, capturing an express wagon, had himself trundled out to the courthouse.

The judge was at his desk when Hunnicott entered, and Hawk was on hand, calmly reading the morning paper. The hands of the clock on the wall opposite the judge's desk pointed to five minutes of the hour, and for five minutes Hunnicott sat listening, hoping against hope that he should hear the rush and roar of the incoming special.

Promptly on the stroke of three the judge tapped upon his desk with his pencil.

"Now, gentlemen, proceed with your case; and I must ask you to be as brief as possible. I have an appointment at four which cannot be postponed," he said, quietly; and Hawk threw down his paper and began at once.

Hunnicott heard his opponent's argument mechanically, having his ear attuned for whistle signals and wheel drummings. Hawk spoke rapidly and straight to his point, as befitted a man speaking to the facts and with no jury present to be swayed by oratorical effort. When he came to the summarizing of the allegations in the amended petition, he did it wholly without heat, piling up the accusations one upon another with the careful method of a bricklayer building a wall. The wall-building itself thrust itself upon Hunnicott with irresistible force as he listened. If the special engine should not dash up in time to batter down the wall—

Hawk closed as dispassionately as he had begun, and the judge bowed gravely in Hunnicott's direction. The local attorney got upon his feet, and as he began to speak a telegram was

handed in. It was Kent's wire from Juniberg, beseeching him to gain time at all hazards, and he settled himself to the task. For 30 dragging minutes he rang the changes on the various steps in the suits, knowing well that the fatal moment was approaching when—Kent still falling him—he would be compelled to submit his case without a scrap of an affidavit to support it.

The moment came, and still there was no encouraging whistle shriek from the dun plain beyond the open windows. Hawk was visibly disgusted, and Judge MacFarlane was growing justly impatient. Hunnicott began again, and the judge reproved him mildly.

"Much of what you are saying is entirely irrelevant, Mr. Hunnicott. This hearing is on the plaintiff's amended petition."

No one knew better than the local attorney that he was wholly at the court's mercy; that he had been so from the moment the judge began to consider his purely formal defense, entirely unsupported by affidavits or evidence of any kind. None the less, he strung his denials out by every amplification he could devise, and, having fired his last shot, sat down in despairing breathlessness to hear the judge's summing-up and decision.

Judge MacFarlane was mercifully brief. On the part of the plaintiff there was an amended petition fully fortified by uncontroverted affidavits. On the part of the defendant company there was nothing but a formal denial of the allegations. The duty of the court in the premises was clear. The prayer of the plaintiff was granted, the temporary relief asked for was given and the order of the court would issue accordingly.

The judge was rising when the still, hot air of the room began to vibrate with the tremulous thunder of the sound for which Hunnicott had been so long straining his ears. He was the first of the three to hear it, and he hurried out ahead of the others. At the foot of the stair he ran blindly against Kent, travel-worn and haggard.

"You're too late!" he blurted out. "We're done up. Hawk's petition has been granted and the road is in the hands of a receiver."

Kent dashed his fist upon the stair-rail.

"Who is the man?" he demanded.

"Major Jim Guilford," said Hunnicott. Then, as footfalls coming stairward were heard in the upper corridor, he locked arms with Kent, faced him about and thrust him out over the door-stone. "Let's get out of this. You look as if you might kill somebody."

CHAPTER XI. THE LAST DITCH.

It was a mark of the later and larger development of David Kent that he was able to keep his head in the moment of catastrophes. In boyhood his hair had been a brick-dust red, and having the temperament which belongs of right to the auburn-hued, his first impulse was to face about and make a personal matter of the legal robbery with Judge MacFarlane.

Happily for all concerned, Hunnicott's better counsels prevailed, and when the anger fit passed Kent found himself growing cool and determined.

Once free of the courthouse, Kent began a rapid-fire of questions.

"Where is Judge MacFarlane stopping?"

"At the Mid-Continent."

"Have you any idea when he intends leaving town?"

"No; but he will probably take the first train. He never stays here an hour longer than he has to after adjournment."

"That would be the Flyer east at six o'clock. Is he going east?"

"Come to think of it, I believe he is. Somebody said he was going to Hot Springs. He's in miserable health."

Kent saw more possibilities, and worse, and quickened his pace a little.

"What do we do?" asked Hunnicott, willing to take a little lesson in practice as he ran.

"The affidavits I have brought with me and the telegrams which are waiting at the station must convince MacFarlane that he has made a mistake. We shall prepare a motion for the discharge of the receiver and for the vacation of the order appointing him, and ask the judge to set an early day for the hearing on the merits of the case. He can't refuse."

Hunnicott shook his head.

"It has been all cut and dried from 'way back," he objected. "They won't let you upset it at the last moment."

"We'll give them a run for their money," said Kent.

By five o'clock Kent was in the lobby of the Mid-Continent, sending his card up to the judge's room. Word came back that the judge was in the cafe fortifying the inner man in preparation for his journey, and Kent did not stand upon ceremony. From the archway of the dining-room he marked down his man at a small table in the corner, and went to him at once, plunging promptly into the matter in hand.

"The exigencies of the case must plead my excuse for intruding upon you here, Judge MacFarlane," he began courteously. "But I have been told that you were leaving town."

The judge waved him down with a deprecatory fork.

"Court is adjourned, Mr. Kent, and I must decline to discuss the case ex parte. Why did you allow it to go by default?"

"That is precisely what I am here to explain," said Kent, suavely. "The time allowed us was very short; and a series of accidents—"

"Technically, your order is unassailable. None the less, a great injustice has been done, as we are prepared to prove. I am not here to ask you to reopen the case at your dinner-table, but if you will glance over these papers I am sure you will set an early day for the hearing upon the merits."

Judge MacFarlane forced a gray smile.

"You vote yea and nay in the same breath, Mr. Kent. If I should examine your papers, I should be reopening the case at my dinner-table. You shall have your hearing in due course."

"At chambers?" said Kent. "We shall be ready at any moment; we are ready now, in point of fact."

"I cannot say as to that. My health is very precarious, and I am under a physician's orders to take a complete rest for a time. I am sorry if the delay shall work a hardship to the company you represent; but under the circumstances, with not even an affidavit offered by your side, it is your misfortune. And now I shall ask you to excuse me. It lacks but a few minutes of my train time."

The hotel porter was droning out the call for the eastbound Flyer, and Kent effaced himself while Judge MacFarlane was paying his bill and making



"JUDGE MACFARLANE, IT IS MY OPINION, SPEAKING AS MAN TO MAN, THAT YOU ARE A SCOUNDRELL."

ing ready for his departure. But when the judge set out to walk to the station, Kent walked with him. There were five squares to be measured, and for five squares he hung at MacFarlane's elbow and the plea he made should have won him a hearing. Yet the judge remained impassible, and at the end of the argument turned back in a word to his starting point.

"I cannot recall the order at this time, if I would, Mr. Kent; neither can I set a day for the hearing on the merits. What has been done was done in open court and in the presence of your attorney, who offered no evidence in contradiction of the allegations set forth in the plaintiff's amended petition, although they were supported by more than a dozen affidavits; and it cannot be undone in the streets. Since you have not improved your opportunities, you must abide the consequences. The law cannot be hurried."

They had reached the station and the eastbound train was whistling for Gaston. Kent's patience was nearly gone, and the auburn-hued temperament was clamoring hotly for its innings.

"This vacation of yours, Judge MacFarlane: how long is it likely to last?" he inquired, muzzling his wrath yet another moment.

"I cannot say; if I could I might be able to give you a more definite answer as to the hearing on the merits. But my health is very miserable, as I have said. If I am able to return shortly, I shall give you the hearing at chambers at an early date."

"And if not?"

"If not, I am afraid it will have to go over to the next term of court."

"Six months," said Kent; and then his temper broke loose. "Judge MacFarlane, it is my opinion, speaking as man to man, that you are a scoundrel. I know what you have done, and why you have done it. Also, I know why you are running away, now that it is done. So help me God, I'll bring you to book for it if I have to make a lifetime job of it! It's all right for your political backers; they are thieves and bushwhackers, and they make no secret of it. But there is one thing worse than a trickster, and that is a trickster's tool!"

For the moment while the train was hammering in over the switches they stood facing each other fiercely, all masks flung aside, each after his kind; the younger man flushed and battle-mad; the older white, haggard, tremulous. Kent did not guess, then or ever, how near he came to death. Two years earlier a judge had been shot and maimed on a western circuit and since then, MacFarlane had taken a coward's precaution. Here was a man that knew, and while he lived the cup of trembling might never be put aside.

It was the conductor's cry of "All aboard!" that broke the homicidal spell. Judge MacFarlane started guiltily, shook off the angry eye-grip of his accuser, and went to take his place in the Pullman. One minute later the eastbound train was threading its way out among the switches of the lower yard, and Kent had burst into the telegraph office to wire the volcanic news to his chief.

CHAPTER XII. THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

Appraised at its value in the current coin of street gossip, the legal seizure of the Trans-Western figured mainly as an example of the failure of modern business methods when applied to the concealment of a working corporation's true financial condition.

But in the state at large the press was discussing the event from a political point of view; one section, small but vehement, raising the cry of trickery and judicial corruption, and prophesying the withdrawal of all foreign capital from the state, while the other, large and complacent, pointed eloquently to the beneficent working of the law under which the cause of the poor woman, suing for her undoubted right, might be made the whip to flog corporate tyranny into instant subjection.

As for the dispossessed stockholders in the faraway east, they were slow to take the alarm, and still slower to get concerted action. Like many of the western roads, the Western Pacific had been capitalized largely by popular subscription; hence there was no single holder, or group of holders, of sufficient financial weight to enter the field against the spoilers.

But when Loring and his associates had fairly got the wires hot with the tale of what had been done, and the much more alarming tale of what was likely to be done, the Boston inertness vanished. A pool of the stock was formed, with the members of the advisory board as a nucleus; money was subscribed, and no less a legal light than an ex-attorney-general of the state of Massachusetts was despatched to the seat of war to advise with the men on the ground. None the less, disaster out-travels the swiftest of "limited" trains. Before the heavily-fed consulting attorney had crossed the Hudson in his western journey, Wall Street had taken notice, and there was a momentary splash in the troubled pool of stock exchange and a vanishing circle of ripples to show where the Western Pacific had gone down.

In the meantime Major Guilford, sometime president of the Apache National bank of Gaston, and antecedent to that, the frowning autocar of a 25-mile logging road in the North Carolina mountains, had given bond in some sort and had taken possession of the company's property and the offices in the Quintard building.

His first official act as receiver was to ask for the resignations of a dozen heads of departments, beginning with the general manager and pausing for the moment with the supervisor of track. That done, he filled the vacancies with political toughmen; and with these as assistant decapitators the major passed rapidly down the line, striking off heads in daily batches until the overflow of the Bucks political following was provided for on the railroad's pay-rolls to the wife's cousin's nephew.

[To Be Continued.]

SLANG OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Queer Expressions Heard in Ordinary Speech of the White Residents.

The most curious slang in the world is said to be that of South Africa. The South African loves to draw, particularly in describing anything, says a London paper. "Man, it's such a l-e-e-tle thing," he will say, or "Man, we went r-i-i-ght over there."

Nothing is ever good, but anything from a concert to a pair of boots will be "decent," or "all kiff." Go to the theater, and at the close of an exciting scene you will hear half-a-dozen voices say in unison, "M-a-a-n, it's decent!" Should any occurrence move him to hearty laughter our friend will describe it as "dead funny." On the other hand, if he suspects that the play at the "gaff" (theater) is poor he is "dead off" going.

If anyone tries to impose on him or play him a trick he is trying to "come the tin man," and will be told to "voetsack" (pronounced "footsack"), a Dutch epithet applied to dogs when you want them to get out of the way. Ne'er-do-wells and cadgers are "stiffs." Of course, natives of all ages are "boys," the term "coolies" being applied to Indians and Asiatics generally. A female "coolie" is invariably addressed as "Mary."

In His Own Line.

Jim Jackson was brought before a western judge charged with chicken stealing. After the evidence was all in the justice with a perplexed look, said, "But I do not understand, Jackson, how it was possible for you to steal those chickens, when they were roosting right under the owner's window and there were two vicious dogs in the yard."

"Hit wouldn't do yer a bit o' good, Judge, for me to 'splain how I kitched dem chickens, fer you couldn't do hit yerself ef yer tried it fohty times, and yer might get yer hide full er lead. De bes way fer yer ter do, Judge, is jes ter buy yo' chickens in de market, same ez odder folks do, and when yer wants to commit any rascality do hit on de bench, whar yo' is at home."—Green Bag.

Natural Preference.

Miss Violet had made a rapid tour of the European continent and found little to impress her, either favorably or otherwise.

"You say you saw all you wanted to of Italy," said a friend on Miss Violet's return to her native land in Kansas. "What did you think of the lazzaroni?"

"Don't talk to me about it," said Miss Violet, briskly. "I'd rather have a good dish of plain American macaroni baked with cheese any time!"—Youth's Companion.

The Sense of Security.

When two New Hampshire children, five and seven years old, who got lost and spent the night in the woods with only the family cat for company, were asked the next morning if they were not afraid, the younger one replied: "Why, no! We had kitty with us." Many an older person alone in the woods save for the companionship of a dog, has felt the same sense of security.—Youth's Companion.

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Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.
No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom. Qualities up to Top-notch.
**We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.**
KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,
C. F. HIGGINS, Prop. Richmond, Ky.

Getting Comfortable
Is a fine art. You can't do it without having just the right sort of Furniture, and just the right amount. We have all the things you want—make your house into a home.
LOUIS O. LESTER
Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

Dr. W. G. BEST
DENTIST,
Office over Post Office.
S. R. BAKER
Dentist
Over Printing Office BERE, KY.
Office hours from 8 to 4
City Phone 123
Teeth extracted without pain—Somaforme
C. F. Hanson,
LICENSED EMBALMER AND
UNDERTAKER.
Successor to B. R. Robinson.
All calls promptly attended to
night and day.
Telephone No. 4, Berea, Ky.

Monuments
URNS, HEADSTONES,
STATUARY,
Granite and Marble.
Monumental work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.
Golden & Flora,
RICHMOND, KY.
Corner of Main and Collins Streets

The Citizen
BEREA, KY.
A weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Mountaineers of Kentucky
Great Premiums for New Subscriptions
AGENTS WANTED
Advertising Rates will be furnished on application

W. L. DOUGLAS

THE BEST \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.

Only Past Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

W.L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

\$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES, ALL ONE PRICE, \$3.50.

Notwithstanding the high price of leather, I can still afford to sell as good a shoe for the same price, \$3.50, as formerly. The increased volume of my business more than makes up for the lessening of my profit.

If I could take you into my factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why they are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

SOLD BY

COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. R. L. Pearson is on the sick list.

Some of the town people are attending Lexington Fair this week.

Miss Nell Burdett left Tuesday to attend school at Hollins Institute, Va.

Mrs. J. J. Brannaman returned Tuesday after a two weeks visit at Frenchlick, Ind.

Mrs. Melinda Hill and two small children are in Hamilton visiting Mrs. Hill's sister.

The Baptist Sunday School is going to have a rally and barbecue dinner next Saturday.

Mrs. Lucy Gordon, of Lexington, Ky., has been visiting relatives here for the past month.

Miss Allie Fowler, milliner, is in Cincinnati this week purchasing her stock of fall and winter hats.

The new buildings which are being erected on Main street will add very much to the looks of the town.

Last Saturday the number of students enrolled in school was fifty more than the previous Fall Term.

Dr. and Mrs. Best have moved into Mr. Blazer's house on Center street, recently occupied by Mr. Sam Mason.

Meetings at the Baptist church still continue. They are having good attendance, and will bring good results.

At the Y. W. C. A. meeting last Sunday night Miss Robinson gave a short history of the life of Mrs. Arthur Hunt.

Miss Bess Harrison, who has been sick some six months, is slowly improving. We shall be glad to see her out again soon.

Mr. G. D. Holliday was at Mt. Sterling last Monday, court day, and stopped at the Blue Grass Fair opening at Lexington on his way back.

We are glad to know that Will Blanton is recovering from typhoid fever and will soon be able to resume his duties as Principal of the Public School.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Union Church has its prayer-meeting Sunday night at 6.30. The leader next Sunday night will be Mr. Kelly.

Ulysses Burgess has begun clerking for W. D. Logsdon.

Marshall Tatum and family went to Cincinnati Thursday morning for a couple of days at the Fall Festival.

Dr. Thomson returned Friday from his home in Medina, O., where the remains of his father were laid to rest on Wednesday.

A Sunday school picnic is on hand for a week from Saturday, Sept. 29th, at Slate Lick Springs. Everybody is invited to come and bring his lunch basket well filled.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius returned Monday night from an extended trip through the old world. Doubtless they will have a great many interesting things to tell Berea citizens.

Prof. Dodge, who has been conducting the lyceum courses for the past sixteen years, bought adult season tickets numbered 1 and 2 and children's season ticket numbered 1 for this year's fall course which commences October 6.

Mrs. Arthur Hunt, after a lingering illness, passed away last Friday night, after giving birth to a little baby, who followed her to the world beyond on Monday. Mrs. Hunt lived a sweet, pure life and was a devoted Christian.

Mrs. Sallie Baker left last Thursday for an extended visit with her children in Illinois, Missouri and Texas. She will be accompanied as far as Tuscola, Ills., by her daughter, Mrs. Watts, who goes to visit her old home, and her son who is in school there.

J. H. Hughes, of Greenough, Ky., C. A. Casteel and J. A. Beard, of Weaver, Ky., and Andrew Isaacs, of Isaacs, Ky., have purchased lots on Depot street. Mr. Isaacs has purchased D. B. Chandler's lot. Mr. Isaacs has also purchased two lots near the railroad from Mr. Welsh. He expects to build a flour mill of 50-barrel capacity, and to begin operating as soon as it is erected.

On the grounds that they claim to be clean and high class animal shows, we have sold advertising space to the John H. Sparks Railroad Shows this week. Most such shows have disgraceful and disgusting elements to them. Some evidence has been presented that this is an exception. We hope it is correct but do not guarantee it. Those who go must take their own risk of getting something really clean and good.

Berea real estate is changing hands. After 2 o'clock last Saturday evening the following transfers were made: Miss Kate Coddington's corner property, on Center street, back of Mrs. Fish's store, was bought by the Berea Real Estate Co. Miss Coddington bought the Orchard block on Owsley avenue of the Berea Real Estate Co. Miss Laura Jones bought a lot known as the Fee property of the B. R. E. Co. G. D. Holliday bought the Sowder house and lot on Owsley avenue.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets.
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The football boys are getting busy. Dean Rumold is sick and in the hospital.

Mrs. Dinsmore has been sick the last few days.

The Monday lecture was given this week by Prof. Mason.

Ice cream is now on sale at the College co-operative store.

Prof. Raine arrived yesterday to take his place in the Faculty.

Divided chapel was held Wednesday morning for the first time this fall.

Miss Jeanette Swing arrived on Monday to resume her work in the President's office.

Mr. Hubert Evans of Springfield, Ohio, will arrive Thursday of this week to be in school.

Prof. and Mrs. Dinsmore who have been out in the mountains during the summer have returned.

Luther Spence, one of last year's students writes, that he will be with us for the Winter term.

Wm. E. Rix, one of the students of our Printing Department, is now preaching in Anawa, Wisconsin.

The new boys of Berea College were entertained Saturday afternoon at the home of President Frost.

The girls of the Y. W. C. A. report a very pleasant afternoon at the corn roast given on last Saturday.

George Cushman, a former student is this year attending school at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington.

The Monday Lecture will be given next Monday in the Chapel, at 9.25 a. m., by Prof. Dinsmore on "The Glory of Young Men."

The Music Department is very large this fall and new members are being added daily. The prospect for good music for the year is fine.

Tom Leahy, a Berea graduate, with the football coach of the West Virginia University, had a narrow escape from drowning last Thursday. They were camping out, and while swimming began to drown, sinking twice before being rescued.

The college bell became cracked early last week so that it gave only a noise instead of ringing. The makers will replace it with a new one within a few days. In the meanwhile the power house whistle gives the signals for meals, periods, etc.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

A Message from the State Board of Health of Kentucky.
(Concluded from Last Week.)

6. Hospitals for the humane care of consumptives who cannot be properly and safely treated at home exist in several States and are greatly to be desired. Contrary to the popular belief a large per cent. of those attacked by the disease can and do recover under favorable circumstances. Until the disease can be eradicated, the means of proper treatment should be placed within the reach of all afflicted, for their own benefit as well as for the safety of the public.

7. No person should take a room previously occupied by a consumptive until it has been thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde or by burning sulphur, three pounds moistened with alcohol for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, with all the flues and other apertures closed. Afterwards the room should be re-papered and all the woodwork re-painted, or washed in strong soap or rinsed in a disinfecting solution. No amount of disinfection of rooms can lessen the importance of cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight at all times.

8. Milk and meat from animals afflicted with tuberculosis should not be used, or, at least the former should be boiled and the latter well cooked. This is especially important as to milk for children.

9. With proper precaution, consumptives may safely mingle with

their families and the public, but for purposes of information and education in these matters, physicians and heads of families should report all cases suspected to have the disease to the local health authorities and obtain instructions and assistance in preventing its spread.

Copies of this circular, and of similar ones in regard to the prevention of typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever, may be had for free distribution by any one upon application to the Board at Bowling Green.

By order of the Board.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., Pres.
J. M. MCCORMACK, M. D., Secy.

The First Entertainment.

It will certainly be an auspicious opening of our Lyceum Course this fall to have Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy give the first number, a very interesting program of songs from all over the world, and especially the native songs of our negroes as they themselves sing them. We want to print a little verse she has written about the famous singer Mme Lilli Lehmann who has tried to stop the wholesale killing of birds for the sake of their feathers, which they wanted to decorate their hats.

The Resurrection of the Birds.

By JEANNETTE ROBINSON MURPHY.
To Mme Lilli Lehmann, the birds' fairy God-mother.

Sweet singers, we have slaughtered,
Where have your spirits flown?
Your plumage gay has passed away
But you are singing on.
Poor, wronged, winged creatures,
To Lehmann you have sped,
Her throat—your resurrection,
No longer lie you dead.
We listen as you call us,
Through her sweet voice divine,
To spare your feathered brothers,
We worship at your shrine.
Sing on! From heights above us,
Your Gospel call is heard,
Each woman craves forgiveness,
Of every spirit bird.

J. W. Stephens new coal bin is open and filled with all grades of coal. Prices reasonable.

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, Sept. 18.
FLOUR—Steady. Spring wheat, special brands, \$4.70; Minnesota hard patent, \$4.60; 100 lb. straight, export bags, \$3.15; 4.00; clear, export bags, \$3.00; 3.25.
WHEAT—Stronger. December, 72½¢; 73¢; May, 73½¢; 77¢.
CORN—Weak. September, 47¢; 47½¢; May, 42½¢; 43¢.
OATS—Stronger. September, 32½¢; 33¢; May, 34¢; 35¢.
RYE—Was in active demand and prices showed some betterment on the early call. September was 58½¢ bid and December sold at 60¢.
BARLEY—Was firmer. September feed was 38¢ bid, October 38¢ bid and 38½¢ asked, and December 38¢ bid. September No. 3, 45½¢ bid and 46½¢ asked; October, 45¢ bid.
BUTTER—Steady. Creamery, per lb., 19¢; 23¢; dairies, 17¢; 20¢.
EGGS—Firm. Fresh eggs, at mark, new cases included, 15¢; 16¢ per dozen; prime firsts, 16½¢; extras, 18½¢.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.
CATTLE—Extra \$5 25 @ 5 50
CALVES—Extra @ 7 75
HOGS—Choice 6 65 @ 6 70
SHEEP—Extra 4 60 @ 4 75
LAMBS—Extra @ 7 50
FLOUR—Spring pat. \$ 85 @ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 71½¢ @ 72½¢
CORN—No. 2 mixed. @ 49
OATS—No. 2 mixed. @ 34
RYE—No. 2 choice. 61½¢ @ 63½¢
HAY—Ch. timothy @ 16 25
BUTTER—Dairy @ 16½¢
APPLES—New (bb). 2 00 @ 2 50
POTATOES—New 1 85 @ 2 00
TOBACCO—New 7 95 @ 16 00

NEW YORK.
FLOUR—Win. pat. 3 75 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red. @ 72½¢
CORN—No. 2 mixed. @ 59
OATS—No. 2 mixed. @ 37
PORK—Prime mess. 16 50 @ 18 75
LARD—Steam 8 85 @ 9 00

BALTIMORE.
WHEAT—No. 2 red. @ 76
CORN—No. 2 mixed. 54 @ 54½¢
OATS—No. 2 mixed. @ 35½¢

LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT—No. 2 red. @ 73
CORN—No. 2 mixed. @ 52½¢
OATS—No. 2 mixed. @ 32
PORK—Prime mess. @ 16 50
LARD—Steam @ 8 50

INDIANAPOLIS.
CATTLE—Prime 5 15 @ 5 35
HOGS—Choice 6 40 @ 6 60

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth65
White Rose Flour, per Sack60
12 Pint Cups20
Best Rubbers for Fruit Jars, per Dozen05
Best Fruit Jar Caps, per Dozen25

All kinds of Fruit Jars and everything right at

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

All: Kinds: of STATIONERY

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VAR-
IED LINE OF STATIONERY
AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

LET US HELP YOU SELECT THE
RIGHT KIND. THE PRICES ARE
EXCEEDINGLY LOW — QUALITY
CONSIDERED.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

The Road to the Poor House

Winds over the hill of procrastination and leads into the valley of lost opportunities.

Avoid its Miseries

By taking some Life Insurance with H. C. WOOLF, Agent for

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASS.

Wear Wellworth DRESSY CLOTHING

THEY ARE THE SUITS THAT FIT.



Neat and Nobby. Workmanship the very best. The Wellworth is the kind that satisfies. Every suit sold sells one more. Don't fail to come in and look our place through. We have suits for Men, Youths and Boys at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12.50, \$15.

We carry a full line of Ladies' Gents' and Children's furnishings at low prices, for cash.

WE GIVE CASH SALE CHECKS WORTH 5 PER CENT.

Yours Respectfully,

The New Cash Store,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

BEREA, KY.

Kentucky University Law School

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Session Opens October 1st

Thorough and comprehensive course covering the whole range of the law—standard of attainment is thorough equipment for usefulness as citizen and success as practitioner, not alone the ability to pass the Bar examination—corps of instructors and lecturers, capable and distinguished gentlemen of high character—same opportunities for Kentucky students at home and at a small cost as at the most widely known institutions of America—not an empirical debating society in continuous performance—free privilege of attending the classes of the College of Liberal Arts—free use of General and Law Libraries—opportunities for observing the progress of litigation and the conduct of attorneys in court—special courses of lectures by Judges of the highest courts, State Officers and distinguished practitioners—practical usefulness of the scheme of instruction endorsed by Bench and Bar. For catalogue and particular information, apply to

JUDGE LYMAN CHALKLEY, Dean.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00

Six Months60

Three Months35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Beautiful pictures given as premiums to all new subscribers.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

In Paris the "man with the muck-rake" is known as "the man with the dueling sword."

The Chicago professor who contends that woman was made before man fails to explain where the rib came from.

Another way of making children good by surgery might be to perform an operation on the skull of an occasional parent.

Some bankers owe it to themselves to take pains to have themselves suspected long before the bank examiners suspect them.

Prof. Thomas need not think to claim originality for his idea that woman does the wooing. Bernard Shaw beat him to it.

A pin which a New Albany girl swallowed nine years ago has been recovered, thus showing conclusively where one of 'em went, anyhow.

"On various occasions," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "I have lived for eight weeks on nothing but milk and prunes." A good, cooling diet, too.

The chief of police of Seattle has ordered all prize fighters to leave that town or go to work. Cruel man! Perhaps the poor fighters are too strong to work.

Fewer matrimonial mistakes would be made if everyone had the foresight of the man who exacted a pre-nuptial contract limiting the future alimony to one dollar a week.

It is announced that the lady bathers at Atlantic City now wear socks and show their bare legs from knee to ankle. The doctrine of equal rights appears to be growing some at Atlantic City.

Mark Twain has bought a fine piece of land in Connecticut and will build a \$30,000 house on it. Mr. Clemens seems to be almost as prosperous as he might be if he had written one of the six best sellers.

The gawkwar of Baroda forgot the cables, but he will remember them when he meets a number of American ladies in Europe who have a few remarks to offer concerning his opinions of the American woman's grace and beauty.

Government clerks use 1,117,442 lead pencils a year. Each clerk is allowed one pencil every eight days. That's nothing; an ordinary newspaper reporter can use up a pencil every eight hours and be ready to tackle a new one next day.

Lighter and brighter shades are in demand for blocks and trimmings in women's millinery, according to local dealers. Prices, though, may be expected to look just as heavy and gloomy to the husbands and fathers as formerly.

Last year the trade of the United States with its outlying possessions reached \$119,000,000, the growth in our exports amounting to 20 per cent. Porto Rico shows up especially well, which proves that the island is getting its share in American prosperity.

Certain Cuban military officers became dissatisfied because President Palma limited their professional opportunities by keeping the number of insular troops down to the minimum. So they started an insurrection just to show Mr. Palma that he needs more troops.

Bootblacks on the Hoboken ferry boats wear caps on top of which in gold letters is the injunction that they must not solicit shiners. This order was made some time ago by the company on complaints of passengers who were annoyed by the young sons of Italy yelling "Shinemup! Shinemup!" The boys now evade this order, says the New York Globe, by going to each passenger and silently pointing to his shoes as though he ought to be reminded that they were dirty and that the bootblack needed a job. Some passengers have become exasperated at this renewal of a nuisance in another form and threaten all sorts of reprisals if they are not permitted to peruse their newspapers in peace.

A New York man who is 65 years old plunged into the river and rescued a boy who was drowning in the strong current near Hell Gate. If this does not make Dr. Osler sit up and take notice, what will?

Miss Pauline Coska, of Chicago, followed a man around the world and finally made him marry her. She refused to accept his "Nay, nay, Pauline."

SENDS TAFT TO INVESTIGATE STATUS OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA

President Dispatches Secretary of War to Ascertain Conditions in the Island and Land Men if Necessary to Protect Americans.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt Friday night addressed to the Cuban people what practically is an ultimatum.

He declared that a permanent peace must at once be arranged in the island or else the United States will intervene by armed force under the authority of the Platt amendment.

This was its obvious and clear cut intent of a letter diplomatically addressed to Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, who is now in Lisbon, but which, the president in the body of the letter states, really is intended for the Cuban government and the Cuban people. In accordance with this specific purpose the president says has directed the letter's "immediate publication."

Order Must Be Maintained.
President Roosevelt declares in this letter that the present Cuban government, by its own acts and admissions has proven itself incapable of maintaining order throughout the island. It has failed to protect the lives and property either of its own citizens or foreign residents of the islands.

This condition of anarchy, the president insists, must end. The present civil war must cease and arrangements be made for an immediate and permanent peace.

Taft Goes to Havana.
In order that arrangements for such peace may be made the president is

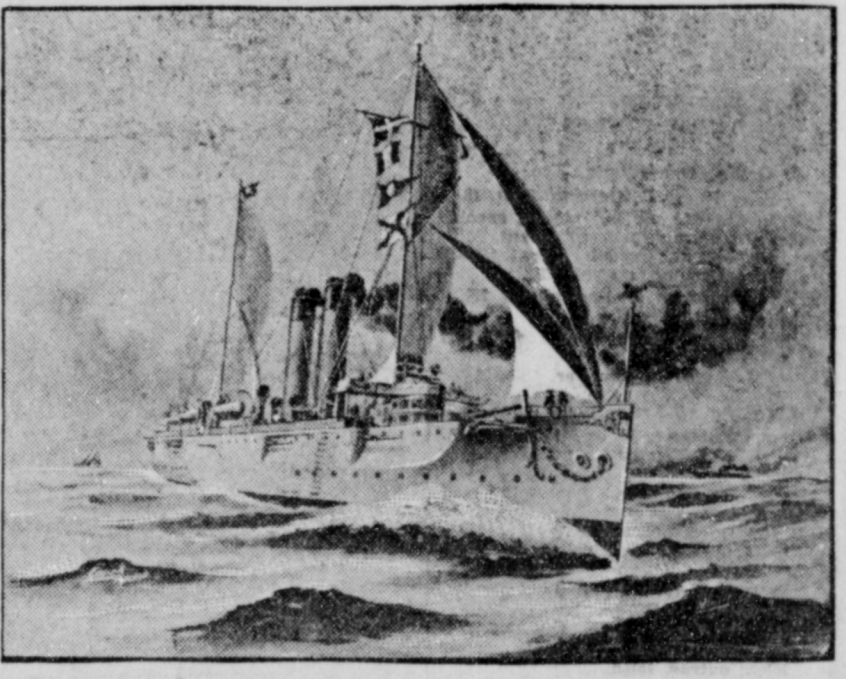
Roosevelt, who has been keeping his hand at the helm in the Cuban matter, called Secretary of War Taft from his vacation, and summoned Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte and Acting Secretary of State Bacon to Oyster Bay for a conference.

Will Hasten Peace.
Washington.—The president's decision to send Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to Cuba was not unexpected, although official and diplomatic circles recognize in it a move calculated to hasten the solution of the problem.

The real object of Secretary Taft's mission to Cuba, of course, cannot be explained by anyone in Washington. In official circles, however, the belief is expressed that President Roosevelt desires to secure from absolutely dependable sources information that will establish clearly the fact that President Palma either does or does not in his administration represent a majority of Cuban people.

Duties of Emissaries.
It is believed that it will be for Secretary Taft and Acting Secretary Bacon to determine for themselves whether, in their opinion, the best interests of the island are represented by the revolutionary forces or whether, in the interest of order and public weal and the future welfare of Cuba, the Palma government should be sustained. Of course, this is merely the

UNITED STATES CRUISER DES MOINES.



American Warship Sent to Key West, Where It Will Be Held in Readiness in Case of Trouble in Cuba.

sending Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to Havana. It will be their duty to see that the necessary arrangements are carried out.

To meet any unexpected crisis that may arise before peace can be restored President Roosevelt has arranged for the immediate dispatch to

expression of belief in Washington.

While it is not the purpose of the United States government, for the present at least, to do anything which could actually be construed as intervening in Cuba, it is nevertheless, regarded as a fact that the action of the government in sending a force of marines to Havana will be used by the Palma partisans to impress the insurgents with the belief that President Palma has both the moral and physical support of the United States.

To Protect American Interests.
The statement is emphasized by officials here that the landing of marines from United States warships will be merely for the purpose of affording protection to American lives and property when it becomes apparent, as it did to Commander Colwell of the cruiser Denver, that the Cuban government is unable to afford the required protection. While such admission is a confession of weakness on the part of the Cuban government, it will nevertheless, doubtless have the effect at least of deterring an attack upon Havana.

No Criticism for Colwell.
There is no disposition to criticize the action of Commander Colwell in landing a force in Havana. He acted under the broad instruction given him by the navy department to use his best judgment in an emergency.

The American sailors were landed after a consultation with Jacob Sleeper, the United States charge in Havana, and President Palma, who, according to Commander Colwell's dispatch to the navy department, expressed grave doubts as to the ability of the Cuban government to protect American interests.

To Observe Neutrality.
The entire incident, it is pointed out, was in keeping with the president's determination to preserve strict



GEN. JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ.

Havana of six cruisers and 2,000 marines. Most of them, it is expected, will be in Havana by Monday or Tuesday.

Prepared for the Worst.
The decision to have a force of 2,000 fighting men ready to set foot on Cuban soil at any time the situation demands their presence there illustrates the alarm with which the government views the situation in Cuba. It was for the purpose of preparing to meet the worst that President

the American sailors were landed after a consultation with Jacob Sleeper, the United States charge in Havana, and President Palma, who, according to Commander Colwell's dispatch to the navy department, expressed grave doubts as to the ability of the Cuban government to protect American interests.

Hotel Robber Shot Dead.
Wichita, Kan.—An attempt was made to rob the Hamilton hotel Thursday. Joseph Fitzpatrick, one of the robbers, is dead, and John Morgan is under arrest in Hutchinson, suspected of being his accomplice.

Standard Oil Magnate Dead.
New York.—A dispatch received here announces the death of Daniel O'Day, the Standard Oil capitalist, at Rouen, France. Mr. O'Day was 62 years old.

California Town Destroyed.
Tiburon, Cal., Sept. 14.—Fire Thursday destroyed the entire business district. Only the utmost efforts of members of the Twenty-second United States Infantry and the state fire tug saved the residence portion. Two hundred people are homeless.

Colorado Democrats Rename Adams.
Denver.—Alva Adams, of Pueblo, was nominated by the Democratic state convention for governor by acclamation.

neutrality, and it is the purpose to do no more than protect American interests and afford an asylum to officials of the Palma government if requested to do so, until the Cuban congress, which assembled to-day, asks for American intervention.

It will then be time to meet that issue, but for the present the purpose of an American armed force in Cuban waters is to afford to American interests that degree of safety which the Cuban government seems unable to give.

Intervention is the word at which officials in Washington shy. They are now willing to discuss any other phase of the Cuban revolution except that. What may be done as a result of the existing conditions and those which are likely to grow out of the present crisis is something they gracefully pass up to Oyster Bay for answer and



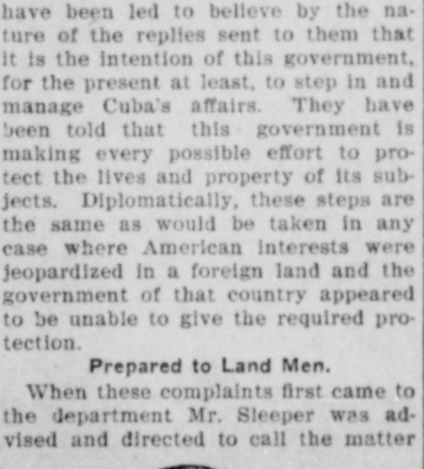
PRESIDENT PALMA.

decision. At present, they point out, they are simply in the preparations being made to send men to Cuba, carrying out the president's instructions, for the purpose of protecting American interests.

Plead for Intervention.
Letters, telegrams and cablegrams are pouring into the state department by the scores asking that the United States intervene in Cuba, protect lives and property, and put an end to the revolution. Thus far all of these requests come from private individuals, those who have large property interests in the island chiefly, but so far no request for intervention has come from the representative of any foreign government, despite the fact, as reported, that British and Canadian capitalists are largely interested in the railroads which have been destroyed or damaged.

The president is being advised of these requests, and they are being given attention by the state department, but none of the correspondents have been led to believe by the nature of the replies sent to them that it is the intention of this government, for the present at least, to step in and manage Cuba's affairs. They have been told that this government is making every possible effort to protect the lives and property of its subjects. Diplomatically, these steps are the same as would be taken in any case where American interests were jeopardized in a foreign land and the government of that country appeared to be unable to give the required protection.

Prepared to Land Men.
When these complaints first came to the department Mr. Sleeper was advised and directed to call the matter



PINO GUERRA.

(Principal Leader of Insurrectionist Forces.)

to the attention of the Cuban government with the result that the desired protection be extended. Now the point has been reached where the Cuban government admits its inability to protect these interests, and the United States government is itself preparing to give that protection, and for that reason is sending a force of men to Cuba. They will be prepared to land if they are needed.

The Cuban legion in this city is without official news as to the trend of events in Havana. The Cuban charge in Washington, Senor Pardo, was much perturbed because of his failure to receive any advice from his government. He knew nothing except what he read in the newspapers and was told by Acting Secretary of State Adee, upon whom he made several calls.

Earthquakes in Sicily.
Palermo.—For several days slight earthquake shocks have been felt here and in several other parts of Sicily. At Travia several houses were badly damaged, the inhabitants being panic stricken.

Injured in Hotel Fire.
Ottawa, Ont.—The Gilmour hotel on Bank street was destroyed by fire late Friday night. Many of the guests jumped from windows and were seriously injured.

PEACE BEFORE TAFT ARRIVES, THE PLAN OF PALMA, WHO STOPS ALL HOSTILITIES,

Hoping To Prevent Intervention By America—Decree Issued After a Conference With Rebels.

Havana, Sept. 17.—After a consultation with the leading men who are under arrest here, charged with conspiracy, and emissaries of the revolutionists, the government has announced the indefinite stoppage of all hostilities on its part with the object of making peace before Secretary of War Taft, of the United States, arrives to intervene.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Secretary of War William H. Taft, accompanied by the other members of the American mission to Cuba, left Washington for Tampa, Fla., at 3:45 Sunday afternoon. There he will be met by the protected cruiser Des Moines, which will sail immediately for Havana, arriving at the Cuban capital on Wednesday. The war secretary was not certain he would be able to start on his momentous trip at the hour stated, but he succeeded in completing everything he had on hand by staying up most of the night, so that the itinerary mapped out at Oyster Bay was not deviated from at the beginning.

No more difficult and at the same time delicate task was ever assigned to an official than that which the president has given to Mr. Taft to perform. Upon the result of his mission depends the existence of Cuba as an independent political entity, for should he be unable to convince the two factions in the island that they must cooperate in upbuilding a state government and affording full protection to life and property the United States will be compelled to intervene.

Disappointed With Cubans.
Very little sympathy is manifested here for either the Palma administration at Havana or the insurrectionary element. On the contrary, the almost universal sentiment is one of disappointment and disgust with the Cubans over the miserable culmination of their experiment with self-government which was entered upon under such encouraging auspices less than five years ago. Many public men entertain the opinion that, even though Secretary Taft succeeds in bringing the warring factions together and averting American intervention, which is now so imminent, the time is not so distant when Cuba will have to become territory of the United States. Those who share this belief predicate it upon the theory that annexation is the only certain method of insuring a safe, satisfactory and stable government in the island.

Should developments in the present turbulent situation impel this government to intervene and send down an army of occupation, the impression prevails that ultimate annexation will be inevitable and be effective within the next few years.

Many American statesmen have contended that geographically Cuba belongs to the United States. Havana, her capital, lies less than 100 miles from Key West, and as everybody knows who has looked at the map, the western third of the island projects itself within the longitudinal line that marks the eastern coast of Florida.

Americans have always had large interests in the island, and their property holdings to-day are much greater than ever before. American capital has been invested extensively since the Spaniards relinquished possession seven years ago, and the influx of money has been considerable.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE
Stricken With Dropsy and Paralysis, Is Reported To Be Dying.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—John Alexander Dowie is again reported to be dying. A message was read to his Zion City followers, declaring that the deposed first apostle would leave soon to spend the winter in Mexico. A majority of Zionists believe that Dr. Dowie will never leave Shiloh house alive. It was learned that he had not been able to walk for ten days, that he had been subject to frequent fainting spells and that he was hopelessly stricken with dropsy and paralysis.

Jane Alexander Dowie, his wife, and Gladstone, the "unloved" son, went to Shiloh house and sought admission and a reconciliation, but they were coldly turned away. Then they quitted Zion City for Chicago.

Alleged Defaulter Arrested.
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 17.—Thomas W. Alexander, head of the largest cotton firm in Augusta, who two months ago disappeared after having defaulted for a sum approximated at \$200,000, has been arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., and has agreed to come back to Augusta without requisition papers.

Converted Himself Into a Torch.
Chicago, Sept. 17.—Peter Lehr, a contractor, attempted suicide at Willmette by converting himself into an oil-soaked human torch. He is dying at the Evanston hospital. He was deeply despondent.

Jumped Overboard.
New York, Sept. 17.—In despair because he was to be deported and could not earn money to marry his sweetheart, Artton Grimone, a stowaway, 20, committed suicide by leaping from the French liner La Touraine, in full view of hundreds of passengers.

President Offers a Reward.
Oyster Bay, Sept. 17.—The president has advertised that he will pay a reward for the return of a watch lost by his daughter, Miss Ethel Roosevelt. The advertisement appears in the current issue of the Oyster Bay Pilot.

PANIC AT UNVEILING

GREAT CRUSH AT MCKINLEY CEREMONY AT COLUMBUS.

SPEECHES ARE DELAYED

Unruly Mob Forces Postponement of Programme, Two Women, Badly Injured, Being Removed by the Police.

Columbus, O.—With a panic threatening in a crowd estimated at 50,000 people, surging about the stand erected in the capitol grounds, frantic to secure a glimpse of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the president's daughter, the exercises arranged for the dedication of the McKinley monument were suddenly terminated Friday afternoon after the statue of the martyred president had been hurriedly unveiled by Mrs. Longworth.

The prompt action of the committee on arrangements was regarded as most fortunate, for the crowd was beyond control and the shrieking of women and children who were caught in the crush was rapidly working the crowd into a frenzy.

Many women fainted and were carried out of the crowd by the police. Two were so badly hurt that they had to be removed in an ambulance.

The McKinley monument stands at the west entrance to the grounds, facing the street, and the crowd was packed into this space between the speakers' stand and the monument. The exercises were set for 2:30, and began promptly.

It was not until the band was playing the overture that the danger of a panic became apparent. Suddenly



STATUE OF MCKINLEY.

Unveiled by Mrs. Longworth at Columbus, Ohio.

women in the crowd next to the speakers' stand began to scream and cry for help. Then several women fainted and were carried up to the stand. Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden rose to deliver the invocation, but he spoke only a few sentences when the roar of voices forced him to stop. Gov. Harris then attempted to quiet the crowd. "Keep back!" he shouted. "You are crushing these people in front to death."

The governor's voice could not be heard 20 feet away, however, on account of the din. The commotion then became so alarming that those on the stand asked Mrs. Longworth to come forward in the hope that a glimpse of her might satisfy the crowd. She came to the front of the stand and it was seen at once that something must be done, and it was decided to unveil the statue at once.

Mrs. Longworth then pulled the ribbon attached to wires which drew the flags covering the statue aside. A man hoisted on another's shoulder grasped the ribbons and the wire and they were quickly torn into fragments by relic seekers.

The crush was stopped for a few moments, but it was soon renewed, and Mrs. Longworth again came to the front of the platform and bowed to the throng. In the meantime, however, the committee on arrangements had decided to defer the addresses until evening at the Memorial hall, and as soon as Mrs. Longworth retired the announcement was made. The people struggling for their lives in the crowd around the stand cheered, but a storm of hisses came from the people on the outskirts of the crowd, who did not understand the situation.

The programme of exercises which had been arranged for the unveiling of the McKinley monument was carried out at Memorial hall at night.

Split on Presbyterian Union.
Bloomington, Ill.—A proposed three days' session of the Lincoln presbytery of the former Cumberland Presbyterian church at Stanford came to a sudden end when nearly one-half of the delegates repudiated the union.

Shut 48 from Country.
San Francisco.—Quarantine officers refused landing to 48 persons on the steamer Siberia, which just arrived from the orient, who had unmistakable evidence of trachoma. Of these 27 were Japanese and 15 Hindus.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

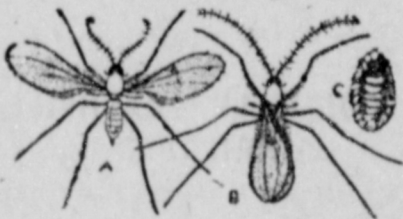
WHEAT MIDGE.

Description and Habits of This Enemy of the Wheat Plant.

Prof. H. A. Gossard, entomologist of the Ohio station, says:

The fly, which is a close relative of the Hessian fly, is a very small, delicate insect, appearing on the wing some time in June, usually about the date when the first blossoms of the locust trees are fading and falling to the ground.

The eggs are laid in a cavity or groove at the upper end of the outermost chaff, so that the young maggots on hatching can readily reach the incipient kernel. These reddish larvae imbibe nourishment from the mellow kernel, ceasing to feed after the grain becomes hard. When fully grown they seek the earth, generally by crawling down the stalk when it is wet with dew or by sliding down in a raindrop. Going about one-half an inch beneath the surface, they make cocoons not



Wheat Midge (*Diplosis tritici*). a, female fly; b, male fly; c, larvae from below.

larger than mustard seeds, very difficult to find, in which they remain until the following summer, when they again issue as flies. However, many of the larvae have not left the heads by harvest time and these are carried into the barn or stack; they soon become dry and shrink away from their skins, becoming "cased larvae," these do not feed; they again become active when thoroughly moistened, even after having lain quiescent for more than half a year. Since the chaff from the threshing machine contains countless numbers of these "cased larvae," it should be promptly burned; the bulk of the straw can be put to its customary use without special danger. All seed wheat should be well fanned or screened to prevent sowing midge larvae along with the seed. The screenings should be burned.

The great majority of the flies are always derived from the pupae buried in old wheat fields. Rotation of crops will be of some help in controlling them, many of the flies becoming lost and perishing while hunting new fields in which to lay their eggs. However, the only thorough remedy is to plow the stubble under in the fall to such a depth that the flies cannot make their way to the surface the next year. This should be done as soon after harvest as possible. Plowing to a depth of eight or nine inches is sufficient. Burying the stubble before plowing will help. Neighborhood cooperation in all these remedial measures is important.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

What Pennsylvania is Doing to Improve Her Highways.

Pennsylvania thinks it has the most liberal good roads law in the country and thinks it is doing more to make good roads than any other state in the union. The law, which was passed in 1905, runs for five years and appropriates a total for the state's share in making good roads, \$6,356,232. Nearly \$1,000,000 was expended for the fiscal year of 1905 and for the years 1906-'07, each, \$1,250,000 is set aside. For the next two years the annual expenditure will be \$1,500,000. This represents three-fourths of the sum expended. Of the remainder the county pays one-eighth and the township one-eighth. The roads must be permanent and the standard is very high. There is a state department of highways, and when the state first began this system that department complained that the counties and townships refused to do, or were very slow in doing their part. But the small beginning won for itself, and now the local bodies are most eager for the work, making greater demands than the appropriation can meet. The amount of work already applied for by the counties outruns the state appropriation by millions of dollars. In other words, the farmers, seeing what good roads mean to them, are eager to pay their part where the state helps so liberally. In 48 of the 66 counties the entire amount allotted has been absorbed. Chester county, for example, has made 11 miles of road and has applied for 13 miles more, which exhausts its share of the state aid. But it has additionally applied for 529 miles more. Altogether the state is so pleased with the good roads experiment that it is believed the legislature will enlarge the appropriation. The state treasury has a large surplus, and it is proposed to exhaust it in giving the state good roads.

Mend the Grain Bags.

Grain bags with holes in them are a big nuisance. Pretty good idea to mend the holes before thrashing time. Turn the bag that has a hole in it wrong side out and neatly stitch on the patch. The bag will look much better than it would were the piece put on the outside.

SOME EXPERIMENTAL ROADS.

What is Being Done in Illinois by the Highway Commission.

The Illinois state highway commission is pushing as rapidly as possible the construction of a number of experimental roads in various sections of the state. There has been much delay in getting this work started, owing to the negotiations it was necessary to take up with the various railroads for freight rates. This has permitted work to begin at some points and to be delayed at others.

One stretch of road has been completed at Salem, Ill. This road is situated in Salem township, just outside the limits of the city of Salem. The highway commissioners of Salem township applied for broken stone, which was furnished them, and a piece of road built by the local commissioners; owing to the lack of proper methods, the road thus laid was poorly made, says the Farmers' Review. The state highway commission completed about 2,200 feet of the work with the aid of a steam roller and modern methods of construction, making a smooth and fine appearing a piece of road as can be found anywhere.

The width of the macadam is about 14 feet and put on eight inches deep; part of the work was resurfacing the road laid by the local commissioners, at the end of which was about 600 feet of newly constructed road. The exact cost of this work cannot be ascertained, owing to lack of records on the work done prior to that under charge of the state highway commission. The estimated cost of this work per mile, including grading and shaping the subgrade, hauling the stone a distance of about a mile and a quarter, spreading and rolling, is about \$2,500. The material was furnished free by the state from the state rock crushed at the Southern Illinois penitentiary at Menard. The freight on the stone over the Illinois Southern railroad was paid in ballast.

The contract between the portion of road built with the steam roller and that upon which the roller was not used, furnishes a most striking illustration of the importance of proper equipment and technical experience in highway construction.

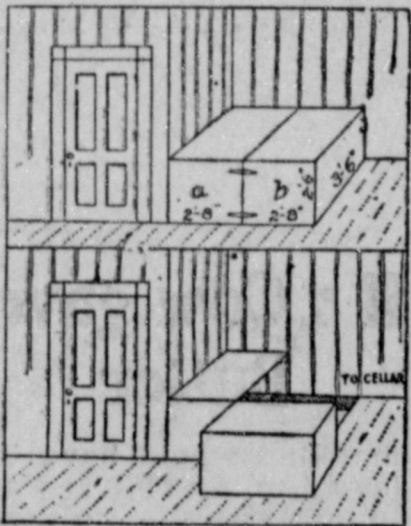
The improved piece of road is attracting a great deal of attention locally, and the travel over other routes in the vicinity is almost entirely diverted to the new road, in spite of the fact that the distance is thus increased.

There is another interesting piece of road work in the vicinity of Salem, which has been carried on through the efforts of Mr. John H. Greene, who for the past six years has dragged and kept in excellent condition one mile of road near his farm. During the past winter it is said that the Greene road was the best piece of road in the county. This piece of road has been kept in better condition than the average road in the county for less money than was spent on other roads where a grader and four to six horses are used. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Greene has been using off and on for the past 15 years, a road drag very similar to what is known as the "Split Log Drag," and has done much to interest the people generally in this work, and recommends its general adoption for the maintenance of earth roads.

HIDING A CELLAR DOOR.

By Arrangement of Boxes It Can Be Done Very Easily.

My cellar is situated just under the kitchen and for a long time we wanted a door that would not be unsightly and in the way, writes a correspondent of the Farm and Home. Finally we constructed an arrangement shown in cut. A heavy frame-



Cover for Cellar Door.

work was built of 2x8 inch stuff covered with matched board. The two parts, a and b, are the same size and hinge together with heavy hinges. The top of this is used as a table, except when it is desired to go into the cellar, when part b is drawn aside, exposing the cellar stairs.

A USEFUL DEVICE.

Ring with Legs on It for Holding Kettle Over Fire.

A very useful device is a ring with legs on it like that shown in the cut, to support an iron kettle when used out of doors for heating water. Place the band as near the base of the kettle as possible, so that it will not tip over, and you will find it a great convenience when building the fire.

Third Quarterly Review

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 23, 1906

Specialy Prepared for This Paper.

GOLDEN TEXT OF QUARTER.—"And they were astonished at his doctrine, for his word was with power."—Luke 4:32.

The Lesson of the Quarter.

Truth Taught.—The children are very precious to Jesus. Do to others as you would have them do to you. Jesus has come to save the world. We should love and honor Jesus. We should be true to God and man.

Golden Text.—It is not—Forgive us our—Blessed are—Lord, teach—He that humbly—Return unto—God be—If any man—The Son of—Blessed is—Render to—

TOPIC.—The Power of Jesus' Words.

TRUTH.—Jesus' Word has great power.

Facts of the Lesson.

The period included in this quarter's lessons extends from the summer of A. D. 29 to April, A. D. 30. About three-quarters of a year.

The last part of the Galilean and the whole of the Perea ministries.

About one-fourth of the public ministry of Jesus.

The territory includes Galilee, Perea, and Jerusalem and vicinity.

The Gospel history (Matt. 18:1, 22:33; Luke 9:46, 20:40; Mark 9:14, 12:27; John 7:1, 12:19).

The Travel club should follow the travels of Jesus during these nine months, and note the events that cluster around each place, the things that Jesus did there, and any other events which made the place historic. Trace the journeys on the map, and take up the story of each place. We give one example.

We start from Capernaum: Jesus' home (Matt. 4:13-17); nobleman's son (John 4:43-54); many miracles (Matt. 8:14-17); home of Matthew (Matt. 9:9); paralytic, etc. (Matt. 9:2-8); received little children and talked on forgiveness (Lessons I. and II.).

Thence in the autumn, Jesus went to Jerusalem to the Feast of Tabernacles. Here he spoke several discourses and healed a blind man (John 8:12-59).

Returning to Galilee, he made his final departure thence early in November (Matt. 19:1), crossed the Jordan and moved slowly down the eastern side of the river through Perea.

Somewhere in the upper portion he spoke the Parable of the Good Samaritan (Lesson III.), and taught his disciples how to pray.

In December he makes a flying visit to Jerusalem to attend the Feast of Dedication (John 10:22-39), and is a guest of Mary and Martha at Bethany (Luke 10:38-42). (December 20-27).

Jesus returns to Perea early in January (John 10:40-42), dines with a Pharisee (Lesson V.), relates the Parables of the Great Supper (Lesson VI.), of the Prodigal Son (Lesson VII.), and others.

He is summoned to Bethany on account of the death of Lazarus (John 11), retires to Ephraim in northern Judea (John 11:47-57), and soon goes again to Perea. Here he relates the Parables of the Importunate widow, and of the Pharisee and Publican (Lesson VIII.), meets the rich young ruler (Lesson IX.), heals Bartimaeus, and dines with Zacchaeus at Jericho (Lesson X.).

From Jericho he goes to Bethany, and thence rides in triumph over the Mount of Olives (Lesson XI.), cleanses the temple, and enters upon the last Great Day of his mission in the Temple Courts (Lesson XII.).

Study the development of Christ's mission, and the bearing of the great truths taught upon his work of saving each individual and the nation.

1. Welcoming and blessing the children.

2. The duty and power of forgiveness.

3. The Good Samaritan.

4. Prayer and its answer, importunate prayer, false prayer.

5. The right use of the Sabbath.

6. Self-exaltation.

7. False excuses.

8. The wide welcome.

9. Consecration of all to God.

10. Light to the blind.

11. Salvation for the lost.

12. Jesus the Messiah-king.

13. The last great day of his ministry.

Review Questions.

Teachings.—To whose words have we listened in these lessons? 16. What characteristic of Jesus' words have we noted? Golden Text. 17. In what respects should Jesus' disciples be childlike? 18. How often will the Christian forgive those who injure him? 19. Who, according to the teaching of Jesus, is the neighbor whom we should love? What assurance does Jesus give that God will answer our prayers? 20. What precept did Jesus teach when he saw men striving for highest places? Golden Text of Lesson 5.



A DRUNKEN MOTHER.

Sad Incident on the Streets of a Big City—A Daughter's Shame.

It was 12 o'clock, the hour when thousands of folks who work in the big and little shops fare forth to join the hosts on the streets. In the midst of this crushing multitude, says the Chicago Journal, near the northwest corner of State and Washington streets, a young girl and a woman stood, the latter wildly gesticulating and speaking blasphemous words, while the former shuddered and shrank away.

The woman's face was red with cruel passion and her bleary eyes were inflamed with the fever of the debauch in her veins, swollen with purpling blood, a debased and debasing woman frenzied with her own fury and the alcohol that ruled as the fiend of her brain.

The girl? On her face was the vivid color of shame. In her eyes was the gloom of humiliation. A girl stricken into silence by the horror of the scene.

"Money! Give me money!" shrieked the woman, violently reaching for the girl. "Give me money, or I will beat you so you'll never hang your head any more and refuse to speak. Give me money!"

What might have happened, it is as well not to predict, had not a policeman rounded into view. He caught the woman's arm with his forceful hand and brusquely said:

"See here! Come away from this; you are creating a disturbance. Come, get out of this."

Of course the woman resisted the policeman's interference—she cursed and raved—and still the girl stood silent, while the crowd stared and listened.

Losing patience, the officer grasped the woman roughly and began to drag her away, the crowd clearing a path for the struggling pair.

Then the girl suddenly started out of her quivering crouch of despair. She put her hand on the officer's shoulder and gasped:

"Don't run her in; don't! She's my mother, and she thinks she has the right to ask me to give her money. But I haven't any. I gave her the last cent I had last night. Don't run her in—she hasn't been stealing—she's—"

Then the girl shrank away from the officer and again was silent, and the edge of the crowd nearest the scene murmured:

"Drunk."

The vivid color of shame deepened on the girl's face—into her eyes flared a hunger for flight from disgrace. But she was trapped, hemmed in for the crowd to gaze upon, the prey of public curiosity.

The officer did not loosen his grasp on the struggling woman. But he said, with a note of gentleness in his voice:

"No, I won't run her in. Now chase away, little girl—get out of her sight and she'll quiet down and go home."

The girl didn't speak. But in her eyes was a glow of gratitude in a mist of tears. She turned away from the cause of her public humiliation. The crowd divided so that she might go back to the work which is, perhaps, the kindest friend she has on earth.

Then a woman in the crowd said: "Dear Lord! Dear Lord! A drunken father is bad enough—but a drunken mother!"

There was a great sigh of sympathy and then the crowd broke into groups and units, and scattered over the streets.

A mere incident in the day of a great city was past and gone.

A COURT ROOM SCENE.

Satire Which Illustrates the Unreasonableness of the License System.

Did you ever hear of a scene in a court room like the following?

A young man is brought into court and charged with stealing a horse.

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

He replies: "If I had not stolen the horse some other man would."

The court replies: "That has nothing to do with the question. It is a simple question of fact; are you guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner replies: "People have always stolen horses, and always will, and it is not fair to pitch onto me."

The court indignantly puts the question the third time: "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

The prisoner answers: "Suppose I am, what are you going to do about it? All prohibitory laws have failed. Persons steal everywhere. You cannot stop it. Prohibition is a failure. Let me tell you what I will do. If you let me go and give me permission to steal, I will give you half the money I received for the horse."

Alcohol in Hospitals.

In a speech recently at the Bishops' conference, Sir Victor Horsley gave some remarkable figures to show how the use of alcohol in hospitals was declining. In 1862 nearly 40,000 was spent on alcohol in the London hospitals, and \$15,000 on milk; in 1902 the situation was almost exactly reversed, about \$15,000 being spent on alcohol and over \$40,000 on milk.

Berea College 1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be
hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

White Station, Ky.

THE HOME

Keeping Food Clean.

By Mrs. Hill.

These can be no good health where there is not clean food and clean surroundings. There is a close relationship between disease and dirt. They go hand in hand, and where dirt abounds disease will show itself.

A child will pick up a piece of bread that has rolled on the floor and eat it. Grown people who would never think of doing that will eat raisins and candy that have stood open in a grocery store for days, swarmed over by flies, covered with the dust of the street, and handled by the curious store loafers. The flies may have just come from their home in manure or a feast upon a decaying animal covered with disease germs to leave on the fruit or candy. The dust of the street may be mixed with the dried sputum of a consumptive, or bear the germs of typhoid fever. The hands of the loafer leave upon the fruit particles of his own skin and the germs accumulated in the dirt of filthy pockets. These are disgusting thoughts I know, but the facts are just as disgusting and much more dangerous.

Unfortunately it is not those guilty of thus making their "dainties" into bearers of disease who suffer most, but it is the community who purchase and eat who suffer. The next time you enter the grocery store where you trade look around and see how much of his stock is exposed as I have described; then select for your future trading the store where things are kept cleanest and the eatables kept covered.

But it is not only the grocer who sins, but the housewife as well. If food is to be kept from one meal to another, it should be placed on a clean plate and put where dust and flies cannot reach it. Milk especially should be kept absolutely clean, as it is the food of the children and is a great absorbent.

THE SCHOOL

Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

INTEREST.—Continued.

If simple interest is not paid when due, it becomes a debt and should bear interest. Thus annual interest is simple interest plus the interest on each payment of simple interest from the time it is due until paid. This one statement of principle should be all that a pupil who understands simple interest needs.

In compound interest the interest is not paid until final settlement, but at the end of each interest period the amount of principal and interest becomes the new principal. If the rate be 6 per cent each new principal is 106 per cent of the preceding one. Shorten work by the equation, 106 per cent of principal = ? and so for each period.

Bank discount is a name applied to the interest taken by banks for money they loan. It is counted on what will be the amount of the note at maturity, and taken in advance.

When a note is made payable directly to a bank the amount at maturity is the face of the note. When made by one person to another, and then taken to the bank to be discounted, the face plus the interest is the amount at maturity. In the first case the time of discount is the same as the time of the note; in the second case the time of discount is the time from which the note is brought to the bank until it is paid.

Strive to get pupils to understand just how notes are handled by the bank, and then the problems will be easy.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

THE FARM

Good Seed Corn and How to Get It.

[CONCLUDED.]

Use of Artificial Heat in Drying Seed.—It has been found to be very important to dry out the seed corn quickly and thoroughly, and the use of some artificial heat is in most cases desirable. It is thus important, especially in damp, cold seasons, to place the seed corn in the room where there is a stove in which fire can be maintained at least a portion of each day for about two weeks, or until the corn is thoroughly dried out. In favorable dry autumns artificial heat may not be necessary, but in many cases the "kiln drying" of seed, as it is called, will be found to be very important. In one experiment made by Mr. Hartley on the department's experimental farms, kiln-dried seed gave an average yield of sixteen bushels per acre more than the ordinary air-dried seed of the same variety, grown in the same place. The experimental field in this case contained about ten acres, and was planted with the air-dried and kiln-dried seed in alternate rows.

Selection of Seed Ears.—After the corn is thoroughly dried out, preferably some time in the winter, when farm work is not crowding, all the ears should be examined carefully, and a sufficient number of the very best and largest ears should be selected to plant the next year's crop. In making this selection, the grower should carefully examine each ear, selecting those having deep and well formed kernels, which will give the greatest weight of shelled corn per ear. The imperfect kernels at the tips and butts of these selected ears should be shelled off and discarded before the ears are finally shelled for planting.

Testing the Germination.—Test the germination and comparative vigor of growth of these seed ears. If any of the ears give poor or slow germination, or lack vigor, discard such ears.

Grading the Seed Corn to Fit Dropping Plates.—A perfect stand is one of the principal factors in securing a good yield. If three or four stalks per hill is a perfect stand, hills with one or two or with five or six stalks will make a poor stand and give a loss in yield. It is important to have good seed of perfect germination, and to have the seed grains dropped uniformly, with the right number in the hill. It is thus desirable, as emphasized by Prof. P. G. Holden, of the Iowa Agricultural College, to separate the selected seed ears into three classes or grades, having (1) small, (2) intermediate, and (3) large kernels, and shell and preserve these three grades of seed separately. Before beginning the planting, the planter can be carefully tested with each grade of seed, and the dropping plates with different-sized holes or marginal notches selected for each grade, which by careful trial are found to uniformly drop the desired number of kernels. These plates, after a thorough test, can be marked and used when needed with the proper size of seed grains without loss of time in the rush of planting.

HOW TO LIVE.

Life, after all, is never very happy if a person is constantly sick. "How to live" is largely a question of "how to be well." The answer to both is, keep your main health communications—stomach, liver and bowels—in good order with Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin. It is a reliable, safe and pleasant cure for headache, constipation, colic and all symptoms of the digestive trouble. Sold by S. B. WELCH, JR., at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

BARGAINS

Meal.....65c per bushel
Granulated Sugar.....5c per lb.
Flour.....40c to 55c per sack
Best Bacon.....11c per lb.
Salt.....40c per 100 lbs.
Good Coffee.....12½c and 15c per lb.
All other goods at the lowest possible prices.

M. D. SETTLE,
Big Hill, Ky.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Thus life again began with us. So constantly was every soldier employed, that one day each week was allowed for "wash day." Washing with us was as much of a duty as fighting. Woe unto the unlucky slob who appeared at Sunday morning inspection with dirty clothes, dirty hands, long hair or untrimmed beard. Wash day with the Eighth boys brought its amusements, as well as its vexations. The latter grew less with us as we became thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of washing, rinsing and wringing, and some fastidious boys would worry over an imperfect or badly washed shirt as much as their mothers or sisters ever did over their soiled linen.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, March 2d, 1863, Messrs. Cleveland and Burnham were appointed a committee on the part of the House to receive from the Governor certain flags of Kentucky troops. At the appointed hour the Senate repaired to the House for the purpose indicated in a former resolution. At noon Mr. Wickliff, Secretary of State, appeared with the storm-tossed and war worn flags of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Sixth, Ninth, Eighth, and Twenty-first Regiments of Kentucky volunteer infantry, together with a message from the governor, giving a short history of each flag. In that message, in referring to the flags of the Eighth and Twenty-first, he said:

These mementoes, which I have the honor to place at your disposal, were brought from Tennessee. They are storm tossed and leaden-tattered flags presented to me for preservation, along with other mementoes of the terrible realities of the existing convulsion. Under these riddled colors many cherished sons of Kentucky have met death in this cruel and unnatural war. We are pleased to have been the bearer to this body of these flags, that were borne amid the storm of battle by our gallant sons. It will be observed that the colors of the Eighth Regiment (Colonel Barnes) is almost completely destroyed. It was upheld, amid showers of shot and shell, by Edgar Park, Company C, until the missiles of the foe had pierced again and again its every fold. Finally, the staff was struck and shivered to pieces. The enemy was crowding closely around the undaunted standard-bearer. The broken staff could no longer be grasped, but he quickly gathered the remnants of the flag and bore them rapidly to those who so nobly defended it, with an intrepidity rarely equalled and never surpassed. These standards, around which cluster so many glorious memories, it is hoped, will be placed in the archives of the state, while others will be furnished to take their places in the field."

CHAPTER X.

The 10th of April our encampment was aroused by the report of rebel guerillas capturing a train near Lavergne, and robbing the passengers of money and other valuables, our jolly musician, P. D. Schull, being among the unfortunate victims.

As the weather grew warmer our battalion and brigade evening drills became less enjoyable. All the survivors will long remember the amount of toil and sweat these knapsack drills cost them on that old cotton field. On this same field, the 13th, the brigade formed. The men had all blacked their shoes, and donned their best appearance, and the officers were in dress parade outfit. We passed in review of General VanCleave ("Grand-pap"), who had just returned, with his wound healed. Into the center rode Colonel Matthews, seated on his noted yellow horse, and accompanied by his staff. He made us his farewell address, having been elected mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio. He had endeared himself to every regiment, and many regretted his having to leave us, though the Eighth boys felt some pride at Colonel Barnes taking his place as commander of the brigade; and as Lieutenant Colonel May had been promoted to colonel of the Seventh Kentucky, Major Broadhus took command of the Eighth, but his failing health and emaciated looks convinced many of us that we would soon lose him, too.

The 20th our pleasant faced old paymaster again paid us a visit and our allowance of green-backs for January and February. The last company had received pay by 9 o'clock, p. m., and many had retired to bed, when we were ordered to march immediately toward Lebanon. The enemy was reported to be advancing. Our new rolls of greenbacks were hastily left with a few convalescents, fearing the fortunes of war might place them in the hands of rebels, who were anxious to get some of "you'ens money."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

The Citizen gives a very hearty welcome to the old students who are returning to their studies, and especially to the new ones, who have unknown good things lying before them. Many of you both old and new, as students, are old friends of the Citizen, and we hope the rest of you will become its friends right away at the beginning.

The Students' Journal is to be a special department of the Citizen, commencing this week. It is to be edited so far as possible by students, record their joys and sorrows, their fun and their work. Other colleges have their student papers, weekly or monthly. The Citizen, with its Students' Journal is to be that for Berea students.

The Students' Journal is bound to succeed and be a very important thing not only for the students themselves but also for their parents and friends who will read of their doings with great interest. In order to have the greatest possible success, however, every student must take his share of the interest and responsibility. He must take the paper, see that the doings and plans of his classes, literary society and other clubs are reported, and that the best poems, stories, essays and jokes that he hears in class or society are sent to the editor for possible publication.

Besides the Students' Journal the students will find the best material in the rest of the paper, for rhetorical classes, debates, essays and speeches in the news editorials and comments.

This week we want to announce the literary society work. Every student ought to be in a literary society. Although this work is not required by the College, students often find when they get out in the world that the work they did in their literary societies was one of the most valuable parts of their college training. Here one learns to give his ideas to other people without his knees knocking together and his tongue sticking to the roof of his mouth. He learns to defend his views in debate and to move the hearts of others in public speech.

The Students' Journal editors so far as they are appointed are:
Beta Kappa, Charles Flanery.
Union, H. C. Ingram.

The other literary societies will doubtless appoint their editors this week Friday night.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS

are one of the most important parts of Berea College, and they have some of its best men in them. They ought to have a large and flourishing literary society of their own. Why not form such a society and call it the Lincoln Society, or some other good, stirring name that will suggest its aims and purposes? Would it not be well for the model school students to speak with Superintendent Edwards about the best name and best way of organizing a literary society for this fine body of students now left without one?

THE UNION SOCIETY

meets Friday night at 7:30 in Lincoln Hall. It has formerly had model school boys in its membership, but last year voted to limit its membership to those who are at least as far along as Academy or Normal department. Students in model schools who have already been members of the Union Society, retain their membership in it.

The Union Society has an annual public debate with the Beta Kappa Society which is one of the great events of the year. Union has won the last two years and hopes for a lot of good debaters from whom to select their champions for this year. All boys not below the Academy or Normal are invited to visit the Union Society Friday nights.

THE BETA KAPPA SOCIETY

furnishes a literary training school for men from the Academic, Normal and Business departments, and reaches the fellows who have had no society work of any kind before coming to its meeting. Its motto is "Daily Improvement" and that is the real watch word for its members. It furnished a large part of the best membership for the Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta Societies. The Beta Kappa meetings are held Friday nights at 7:30, in room 11, Lincoln Hall.

THE PHI DELTA SOCIETY

has a membership of only men in the Collegiate department. It was organized and the present constitution adopted in 1868, as the outgrowth of an informal social and literary lyceum which had existed among the students and teachers from the foundation of the school some fifteen years before. Father Rogers was the first president. When Lincoln Hall was built, the trustees gave the society the large room at the east end of the third floor which has since held the name of Phi Delta Hall. This room has been furnished and decorated at considerable expense, and is still the home of the society.

The meetings of the society are held every Friday night at 7:30, in the Phi Delta Hall, third floor of Lincoln Hall. Visitors are always welcome.

THE ALPHA ZETA SOCIETY

was organized in 1894. Its chief aim is not to produce stars at the expense of its general membership, but rather to elevate the average member. In the society there is always a hearty, healthful good fellowship which makes the boys forget the trials and troubles of the quest for an education, and gives inspiration for future struggles.

Alpha Zeta may be found any Friday night in the fall term in room 17 Lincoln Hall. It is confidently expected that she will be in her new hall by the winter term.

An especial invitation is extended to all new students to visit Alpha Zeta and get acquainted. You may be sure of a hearty welcome.

THE LADIES' SOCIETIES

come last but are by no means of least importance. Both social and literary phases of their work will be of great value to our College girls.

REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 74 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Berea College. This is a very good farm. It has a large house on it, good water, good barn and a good orchard. There are 15 acres in grass. This farm is worth more than I ask for it. There is now 4 acres in tobacco on the place that is as fine as there is in Madison county.

Any one wanting this place will do well to call and see J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have improved and unimproved lots in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, fertilizer, Weber wagons, buggies, paints, oils, roofing, steel and galvanized. I make a specialty in putting on roofing. If you will call at my store I will show you the latest, best and most economical oils toves that are on the market. A perfect beauty and a great comfort to the lady in the kitchen. I have a very complete line of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing; and if you want a good suit of clothes at very little money, come and see me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North	Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea	3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.

Going North	Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea	1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.

Going South	Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea	1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville	8:10 p. m.

Going South	Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea	12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning?

TAKE
THE FORD'S Black-Draught
Stops Indigestion and Constipation
25¢
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A Gentle Laxative
And Appetizer

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FORD'S OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

New Potatoes!

For new potatoes call on C. M. Canfield, City phone 21.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by
J. C. BURNAM
The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67
50c a suit is all it will cost you.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden.
Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage
House of four rooms on
Depot Street. Lot 83
by 269 feet. Call on
or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MAIN ST., BEREA, KY.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food—medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street New York
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

It's Ability and Industry, Not a Pull, That Wins

By MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT,
President Boston Elevated Railroad.

NOTHING succeeds like industry, joined with honesty. That may be accepted as a rule to which there are few exceptions. It is true, of course, that a young man may have powerful relatives or friends who can place him in an advantageous position, who can hold him there, or obtain for him promotion involving increased advantage and income, and who under ordinary circumstances may insure him a high degree of prosperity while they live or their influence survives. But if the extraordinary condition arises, if that influence be withdrawn, and the young man be thrown suddenly upon his own mental and moral resources, he may or may not fall. If he has been supported entirely by the influence to which he owed his original good fortune, if he has not developed qualities of decision, self reliance and industry, he is likely to go to pieces.

The cases are not numerous in which influence alone has been able to insure a successful career for any man to the very end, and the power of influence, or pull, so called, bears no comparison with that of push.

The young man with honesty, capability and industry enjoys power of his own, power that is developed and strengthened with use or exercise. It is impossible for any great enterprise to exist without that kind of man, and such a person always is in demand.

He may have some difficulty in obtaining the necessary start; he may have to do much toward creating his own opportunity.

The young man who has opportunity provided for him enjoys that much advantage; other things being equal, he may be said to enjoy a permanent opportunity. Influence is, therefore, a consideration of value not to be underestimated. But it is unreasonable to think that it can ever take the place of industry and enterprise.

The old Roman proverb had it that "labor conquers all things," labor being another name for industry. That is as true as it ever was, and in a society like ours, under the institutions that we enjoy, it is truer than it ever was.

If a young man contemplates a career in which he aspires to be useful, push, that is to say, industry, is the quality, along with honesty, which he must cultivate with the most earnest devotion. "Pull," on the other hand, is at best a precarious support to lean on.

Wm. A. Bancroft

The Vaudeville of Love

By HELOISE CARTHY,
Author of "Men and Dogs."

fade to tragedy, ever holding our minds and senses, and giving to us new and newer faces, always sparkling in the light of its queer luster and keeping us always guessing.

Annabel loves Dick with every throb of her foolish little heart, and then she would scold mother for telling her something of the wisdom of years. She loves them both so well that if she had to choose which of the two she would save in a shipwreck, she would tell you that she couldn't live without either of them.

Harry loves Jane with every ounce of his 192 pounds, and he knows that she gets a year older every night he stays out after 12 o'clock, but he accepts every invitation to the club, dinners in the winter, and when he is trying to put his shoes in the chiffonier and his hat on the jardiniere he tells her he has never found out what love meant, and he knows that in the morning she will bring his broom and breakfast upstairs, and lie to her father as to what time he came home.

As for me, I love only Tip, my collie. He behaves himself and causes me no worry; he loves me because I am kinder to him than any one else, and I love him because he doesn't hurt my feelings, and he always flatters my vanity because he won't notice any one else when I am around.

The more a man loves you the more cruel he is, or the more you seem to suffer by his selfishness. Tip isn't cruel, and he is faithful, and if ever I lose him I shall go right out to get another Tip. I won't have my heart blunted by taking part in that vaudeville performance of love. I'm going to be the audience.

I Am My Brother's Keeper

By BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D.

lions of money, as Stuyvesant Fish has just made known to us, and keep proper watch over the interests involved?

I am my brother's keeper if I am an employer of labor. It is my duty to recognize the humblest workingman as my brother; to pay him just wages and to take a personal interest just as far as possible in his welfare. I cannot live in luxury and splendor from the result of his toil and leave him and his family to live in degrading poverty and squalor.

If I am a stockholder in a great corporation I cannot be silent when my brother is ruined and driven to suicide by the machinations and manipulations of the few heartless, conscienceless men who control its affairs.

As a brother to "all prisoners and captives" for whom I pray, I must do all in my power to assist those who are sent out of our own penal and reformatory institutions to lead honorable and useful lives. I must extend to them a helping hand. I must give them work if I can do so. I must cooperate heartily with all organizations having the welfare of such persons as distinct objects.



NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE.



TINKERING WITH THE TARIFF

Protection Enemies Hope Sectional Discontent Will Break Down System.

Finding nothing else to combat when they take up the coming political campaign, the Democrats are likely to make the proposition to tinker with the tariff the main issue. They already have found hopes of victory in Massachusetts, where the shoe manufacturers want a lower tariff on hides, so that they may buy leather cheaper, the American packing concerns having so cornered the hide market that the tanners cannot obtain supplies to carry out their contracts without putting up the price of their products.

In some localities in the eastern states there is a popular demand for a readjustment of the tariff rates on articles which are shut out now and cannot be imported in competition with American materials; but in every conspicuous instance the demand is local and affects only a small number of people.

The American tariff is for the protection of the entire American people—the people as a whole, not the people of particular localities. Were this not the case the tariff would be unfair and unjust. In adjusting rates the several localities to be affected for good or evil were given respectful consideration, but the good of the whole nation was the criterion for the final scale. No other basis or consideration for an equitable tariff could be adopted. The constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several states prohibit class legislation or favors to special localities. Anything which affects one locality more than another is not chargeable to favoritism or unfairness, but is the good fortune or the misfortune of that particular locality under the operation of a law general and broad in its scope and intended to be free of discrimination in its effect.

The attempt to make the complaints of people of particular localities against the tariff schedules a matter of national interest will be in line with the long established policy of the Democratic party to draw sectional lines and array one portion of the country against the others, to create special pleas instead of presenting national propositions in combating the opposite party.

The unexampled prosperity of the past 12 years is due to the protection given by the statesmen of the Republican party to domestic industries. Any departure from that policy will be a break in the wall of defense behind which American labor and capital have fought foreign invasions. Tinkering with the tariff will be like letting little streams trickle through a great dike till they wear the way for a larger flow and finally destroy the whole barrier against the floods. Behind a safe wall of reasonable, fair and just protection the American people are building up industries and developing material wealth at a rate never dreamed of by the old-time Bourbon statesmen, whose war cry always was free-trade and cheap labor. Good wages to the workmen and a fair profit to the capitalist make the wheels of industry go round smoothly and constantly, and both the wage of the workman and the profit of the capitalist depend upon keeping the gates closed to the products of cheap labor abroad and the incoming of cheap stuff from the overcrowded markets of other nations. This policy may make prices higher in this country to the consumer, but it gives the consumer the same relatively high price for what he produces, and thus evens up the scale and keeps the wheels of industry and the marts of commerce going. There is "something

doing" under a protective tariff, and that's what makes a happy people. Closed factories, half-tilled farms, rusting railroads, dilapidated cities and towns may be attractive to Bourbon Democracy, but the aggressive Republicans of this country want to see something going on all the time. They are the apostles of industry and activity, not the advocates of free-trade and plenty of leisure.—Boonville (Mo.) Republican.

CAMPAIGN ON HIGHER LINES.

Republicans This Year Do Not Need to Make Any Defense of the Dingley Tariff.

Voters in the west are under no necessity of resting satisfied with "the bald assertion that the Dingley act is the perfection of tariff legislation," while even the party opponents of that act are compelled in their statements of facts and conditions in the business world, to prove its surpassing efficacy. The widening distribution of manufacturing industries over the country is at last admitted by the free traders after years of denial, because the fact has now become so palpable that continued denial, even free traders can see, would involve a disastrous reaction against those persisting in it. The diffusion of investment and of enterprise under the Dingley tariff law are such as to be capable of easy demonstration. They, in fact, demonstrate themselves and make "The bald assertion that the Dingley act is the perfection of tariff legislation" unnecessary. Bald assertion is never necessary when facts and figures are available.

If we are to have a tariff campaign this year it is growing reasonably clear that it is to be on higher lines than in the day of the last great obfuscation. Cleveland got the key to the White House in 1892 on incongruities and absurdities which cannot be repeated in any tariff campaign into which the Democratic party will venture, or let itself be driven without wiping it off the map. It finds itself forced to admit the distribution of manufacturing industries and the existence of a home market for foodstuffs and raw materials raised on the farms. The country retains a vivid recollection of the last campaign in which it was contended that there was no distribution of manufacturing industry and no home market which could maintain the prices of farm products. The Republican party has recognized, in the passage of the railway rebate and regulation law, that its broad national policy of diffusing industrial growth and placing consumers and producers on one common basis of interest, must be supplemented by new legislation. It concedes that the Dingley law, while it has worked miracles of change from the soup-house era of tariff tinkering under Cleveland, must be buttressed by other laws, regulating internal commerce between the states, from time to time. It makes no claim of absolute perfection for any human device. But according to Democratic testimony the results of its policy to date are such that it may well "stand pat" for the campaign.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Smartness.

"How do those particular members of the smart set show their smartness?" asked the inquisitive person. "In keeping out of the divorce court," answered Miss Cayenne.—Washington Star.

Purity.

The public executioner of Austria wears a pair of new white gloves every time he carries out a capital sentence.

STATE NEWS HAPPENINGS

MILITIA WILL SCREW DOWN

Louisville Lid, if the Police Can't Do it, Says Gov. Beckham.

Louisville, Ky.—Gov. Beckham told Mayor Paul C. Barth that he wanted all saloons and theaters in Louisville closed on Sundays, and that if he did not have sufficient police power to carry this order into effect he (the governor) would assist him by calling out the militia. The governor, the mayor and the city attorney talked the matter over for about an hour. The governor declared the law was being violated by allowing saloons to keep open for the sale of soft drinks and that it was the duty of the state and city to see that they were closed. Mayor Barth said that he did not know it was necessary to take any additional steps relative to Sunday closing. The saloon men say they will stand on their rights and will keep open next Sunday for the sale of soft drinks, despite the governor.

KENTUCKY METHODISTS

Of Central and Eastern District Are Meeting at Winchester.

Winchester, Ky.—Methodists of Central and Eastern Kentucky are meeting here in annual conference. The preliminary meeting was presided over by Rev. B. F. Chatham, of Covington, but the real opening of the conference was directed by Right Rev. Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, Mo. Rev. J. M. Woods preached at the First Methodist church, the scene of the meeting. The citizens gave a reception to the visitors, and the college students in the new Kentucky Wesleyan college building. Dr. W. F. Taylor, chairman of the board of education, was called home by the death of his wife. Winchester people have asked that Dr. J. L. Weber, the retiring president of the Kentucky Wesleyan college, be assigned here, succeeding Rev. J. R. Savage, transferred.

HELD BY HIS HEELS.

Out of a Third-Story Window—Charges of Hazing in a High School.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—John Lawson, William Earle, George Abbott, Charles Meacham and Joe Slaughter, five pupils of the public high school have been suspended for the alleged hazing of freshmen. The charge was preferred by City Tax Collector H. C. Moore, who alleged that his son had been held by his heels out of a third-story window. When the teachers arrived at the Clay street school building they found that red paint had been freely used on the gate, and on the front step appeared "Ye who enter here leave all hope behind." On the doors and windows were numerous signs spelled according to President Roosevelt's revision method.

JUDGE LASSING'S PLACE

On the Democratic Committee to Be Given to Haldeman.

Louisville, Ky.—Following the resignation of Judge J. M. Lassing as member-at-large of the democratic state central and executive committee, it was authoritatively given out that Col. W. B. Haldeman would be selected to fill the vacancy. It is thought that Chairman Lewis McQuown will issue a call for a meeting in a few days when Col. Haldeman will be formally given the post. It is now believed that the name of Louis Descognets, of Lexington, who has made an active canvass for the position, will be presented to the committee, as Col. Haldeman has more than enough votes to carry him through.

Benton Will Not Sit.

Winchester, Ky.—In the suit of Sam Jett against James Hargis, Judge Benton has declined to sit, stating that Judge Hargis had cherished an imaginary grievance against him for years, and he believes that Hargis has arrived at a state of mind where he believes Benton would not give him a fair trial.

Will Call Special Session.

Louisville, Ky.—It is said that Gov. Beckham will call a special session of the legislature after the election to pass an act that will make it more easy to enforce the Sunday closing laws. It is said that the governor admits public sentiment in Louisville does not sustain strict observance of the present statute.

Kentucky Incorporations.

Frankfort, Ky.—The following companies filed incorporation articles with the secretary of state: Grayson County Supply Co., \$25,000; John W. Counts Co., McCracken county, \$5,000; Columbia Mantel Co., Louisville, increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Book McCreary.

Lexington, Ky.—W. B. Hawkins and Willa Wiley, managers of the local campaign in the interest of Senator James B. McCreary, returned from Louisville, where they completed arrangements to have him speak in this city the night of September 27.

Streaveil Is Freed.

Lexington, Ky.—James Streaveil, charged with the murder of his uncle, William Wilburn, was dismissed by County Judge Bullock. The witnesses testified that Wilburn had fired the first shot.

DEATH IN ITS WAKE.

Shower of Timbers and Iron Followed the Bursting of a Boiler.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—A terrific explosion occurred at Marlba, Menifee county, when the boiler of Riley Waters' sawmill blew up. The building was torn to pieces, and Ross Byrd and John Hale were instantly killed, their bodies being badly mutilated by falling timbers and pieces of iron. Miss Dicie Wilson was fatally burned, and James Hager and Mrs. Waters, wife of the owner, and her child were so badly burned and scalded that they will be crippled for life, even should they recover. The boiler was blown hundreds of feet away. The loss on the mill will be about \$2,000. This is the third explosion which has occurred in Menifee county within the past year from dry-boilers.

JUST FOR FUN

Franklin Wrote Letter Which Caused His Brother-in-Law's Death.

Glasgow, Ky.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Ed Hoggard, who was killed on the night of August 8 while asleep at the home of his brother-in-law, J. E. Franklin, at Greenburg, Ky., is thought to be about cleared away. Just before he was killed Hoggard received threatening letters. On the strength of these letters Franklin has been arrested charged with the crime. The fact that led to his arrest was the striking similarity of his handwriting to that of the party who wrote the threatening letters. After being held to the grand jury Franklin admitted writing his brother-in-law a letter, "just for fun."

GOEDEL CASES

Are Again Kept From Trial, Continuances Being Granted.

Frankfort, Ky.—In the circuit court, when the cases against W. S. Taylor, Charles Finley, John L. Powers and W. H. Culton, indicted for the Goebel assassination, were called for trial, Commonwealth Attorney Franklin asked that they be continued and an alias summons issued for each of them. This order has been entered in these cases at every term of court since September, 1900. The cases against F. W. Golden, Green Golden, Frank Cecil and Zack Steele were continued without alias summons. The whereabouts of all the above-named men, except John L. Powers and W. H. Culton, is known.

AT THE BEDSIDE

Of His Critically Ill Father Doctor Shoots His Stepbrother.

Fulton, Ky.—At the bedside of his critically ill father, J. E. Moore, Dr. Jeff Moore is alleged to have shot and instantly killed his stepbrother, Van Williams. Owing to his father's illness Dr. Moore had been summoned from his home in Nevada, Mo. Williams came to the bedside from his home in Emory, Miss. It is alleged that Dr. Moore fired three shots into Williams' body. Moore is now under arrest. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

Worms at the Tobacco.

Sharpsburg, Ky.—The tobacco growers of this section are complaining of the multitude of tobacco worms which are devouring the late crop. The rains have been so continuous that the paris green which ordinarily is applied to kill the pests has been constantly washed off.

Railroad Man Dies.

Lexington, Ky.—The remains of Charles W. Beasley arrived here from New Orleans, and were buried in the Lexington cemetery. He was the son of Mrs. J. M. Beasley, and with two brothers had been employed in the Illinois Central freight offices at New Orleans.

Car Builders Satisfied.

Louisville, Ky.—The trouble between the passenger car builders and the officials of the Jeffersonville branch of the American Car and Foundry Co. was adjusted by the company agreeing not to operate the works Saturday afternoons, except in emergencies.

Killed by Traction Car.

Lexington, Ky.—Charles Tuttle, of Cincinnati, was run over and killed some time Thursday night by an interurban car on the Versailles Traction line. His body was not found until next morning, and it was impossible to ascertain just which car or at what time Tuttle was killed.

Lexington Woman's Death.

Corinth, Miss.—Mrs. George Paine, of Lexington, Ky., who is visiting friends in Corinth, succumbed to injuries received in a runaway recently. Her remains were shipped to Lexington.

Not Less Than \$5,000 Expected.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Not less than 25,000 people are expected to attend the third annual reunion of the Dark Tobacco District Planters' Protective Association of Kentucky and Tennessee, which is to be held at Guthrie, Ky., on September 22.

Capt. T. J. Patillo Dead.

Dallas, Tex.—Capt. Thomas Jefferson Patillo, 81, a native of Louisville, Ky., and who had lived in Texas 61 years, died at his home near Saylor. He was noted as a sportsman, having the finest pack of hounds in Texas.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name as not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABBARD

Sept. 13.—We are having lots of rain.—B. J. Mayers of Booneville was here Thursday on business.—Lincoln Bolin, of Eversole was here Friday.—Jas. R. Gabbard spent last Sunday with relatives.—Mary Bolin visited relatives on Limons Creek last week.—Jacob Gabbard, (Broker) has been sick but is out again.—Dick Gabbard had a fodder pulling Thursday.—Findley Bolin and Tise Hornsby are in the logging business.—Mrs. Nancy Combs is visiting relatives at this place.—The overseers of our roads are having some of the mud holes filled up this week.—Arthur Garrett returned home from Louisville Friday where he had been to purchase goods. He is teaching school at this place and so he dismissed this week.—Will Reynolds left last Sunday afternoon for Darby, Montana, to join George Reynolds and sons, Edward and Marion, who are there.—Ely Reynolds of Clay City, Ky., is visiting relation on Cow Creek.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Reynolds and little son and Mrs. Charles Reynolds and "babe" all of Hamilton, O., are visiting relatives in this neighborhood.—R. W. Minter of Hyden is here this week to sell the A. C. Gabbard farm which belongs to his wife and T. L. Gabbard, a son of A. C. He is expecting to sell to a tie firm.—The college which was looked for on Cow Creek is a thing of the past.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

SCAFFOLD CANE.

Sept. 8.—Sam Burnell and Wm. Powers are making railroad ties and hauling them to the station. Bill says he has been in the woods so much this spring and summer he is getting wild.—Burley Laihart and John H. Jones went to Jackson county after a load of peaches.—Marcus Isaacs left for Hamilton this morning. He has spent much of the summer traveling.—John Ponder is picking tomatoes for the canning factory. Mr. Ponder is our jovial blacksmith.—Mrs. Mary Laihart, who has been quite sick, is improving very rapidly.—Next Saturday the members of the G. A. R. will hold a meeting.—Mrs. Kimball is visiting her son in Hamilton, O.—Mr. Harwood our stone cutter is working at his trade in South Carolina.—Wm. Merrill, who has had rheumatism all spring and summer, is getting better.

DISPUTANTA

Sept. 9.—Sunday school at this place is progressing very nicely.—Daisy Lake attended the Teachers' Association at Climax Sept. 8.—Mrs. Jural Cope is very sick.—Merice Owens is very sick with chicken-pox.—Born to Mrs. Fanny Abney a boy.—We are very sorry to hear that W. S. Jones of Ochochland was seriously wounded by Hard Malicote.—Sam Richmond is going to Jackson county to haul spokes.—William Gadd killed a mad dog in his yard a few mornings ago.—John Edd Kinnard of Madison visited friends at this place last week.—Ruth Payne has a sore foot.—Virginia Payne and Daisy Lake attended church at Scaffold Cane Sunday night.—Lee Montgomery and wife visited friends at Climax Saturday.—Ella Moore visited home folks Saturday.—Mrs. Susan Ogg, who has been an invalid for two years, passed here Sunday on her way to her son, Spencer Abney.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Simes, of Jefferson, Ind., have come here to make their home.

CLIMAX.

Sept. 17.—Farmers are busy saving fodder, some are independent and saving their own fodder while others are having "fodder pullings."—There have been several bean stringings in this locality and the young folks are enjoying them.—There was a large crowd at New Hope church Sunday and all listened to a good sermon by Rev. W. J. Chastee.—Lizzie Forsythe was baptised before preaching began.—The Teachers Association which met Sept. 8th was a success but some of the teachers who were on the program were not present and visiting teachers took their places.—Lucy and Julia Brewer of Cartersville visited relatives and attended the Teachers Association.—Mr. McWhorter of Brodhead, Ky., is here making pictures for a few days.—The trustees of Climax school should be commended for the interest they are taking in the school, especially Mr. Scott.—We hope all will take advantage of the offer made in the Citizen as to premiums.

ROCKFORD

Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Anglin, of Climax visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Linville Saturday and Sunday.—The protracted meeting at Scaffold Cane, conducted by Rev. P. P. Bryant, closed Sunday night with ten ad-

ditions to the church.—Mrs. Mat Northern died Saturday night of consumption and was buried Sunday. She leaves a husband and four children.—Ella F. Lake attended church at Silver Creek Saturday night.

BOONE

Sept. 18.—Rev. J. F. Phelps preached at Fairview Saturday and Sunday.—G. L. Wren has sold his stock of store goods to J. H. Lambert at Boone and his farm to Rev. J. W. Lambert. Mr. Wren will engage in the lumber business.—D. G. Martin has had a telephone placed in his residence this week.—J. H. Lambert sold to Frank McDaniel five head of nice cattle last week.—Rev. J. W. Lambert attended church at Scaffold Cane last Sunday.—Hiram Bowlen had two fine head of cattle killed on the railroad last week.—Harrison Lambert, of Lee county is visiting friends and relative here.—Frank Parker and family have returned to their home in Villa Grove, Ill.—Mrs. Emma Gulliff, of Wildie is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. Taylor.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ALCORN.

Sept. 11.—We are still having lots of rain, and the roads are in bad condition.—Everybody is looking forward to, and preparing for the association which convenes here on Friday, and a good time is expected by all.—Circuit court began at McKeel yesterday, and will continue for two weeks.—Mr. N. J. Coyle of Foxtown passed here this morning going to Richmond on business.—Quite a lot of people arrived from Hamilton yesterday for the association, and more are expected during the week.—Uncle Elisha Gabbard, who was hurt in the mill explosion is slowly improving; we hope he will soon be out again.—The circulation of the Citizen is now the largest of any paper coming to this office, and you frequently hear the remark: "This is my paper knife," etc.—We are having a good Sunday school at this place, conducted by Rev. A. J. Moyers, and we hope to see the good work go on indefinitely.

EGYPT.

Sept. 11.—The Sunday School rally held at Egypt, Jackson county, Ky., on the 1st of September was a grand success. Sunday schools from almost all parts of the county were represented, and some outside the county.—Quite a lengthy program had been arranged which was completely carried out. The recitations of the pupils of various Sunday schools were very interesting, as were the talks by teachers, superintendents and citizens. Notwithstanding the large crowd, there was abundance of good things to eat, clearly demonstrating the genuine hospitality of the good people round about Egypt. There seems to be a general awakening of interest in the Sunday school work in Jackson and adjoining counties. The success of the rally at Egypt is due to the efforts of John F. Dean. Mr. Dean is a tireless worker, and the people of Jackson county feel grateful to him.

SAND GAP

Sept. 17.—We are enjoying some pleasant autumn weather.—School at this place is progressing nicely.—Seldom less than sixty pupils in attendance.—Fodder in this vicinity is ripening slowly.—Nathan Pearson is the only fellow who has fodder ripe enough to save.—Aunt Jane Durham of Kerby Knob visited at J. R. Durham's last Friday.—Murray Durham visited his cousin, Mrs. Lewis McGuire and family, last week.—Lewis McGuire and James Durham went to Richmond with a load of shingles Saturday.—Benjamin Gabbard who is representing The Cox Hat Company, of Bristol, Tenn., is now traveling in Tenn. and writes that he is having fine success.—Harry Gabbard a younger brother of Benjamin is engaged in agricultural work in Illinois.—He also writes he is getting along nicely.—The church house at this place is fast being completed. It is being built by carpenters Charles Durham and Joseph Trent.—Minnie and Ida Alcorn who have been visiting relatives at Alcorn passed here Sunday on their way home.—David Durham and family were guests of Sherman Durham and wife of Devotion, Sunday.—James Durham visited home folks Friday night, and went to McKee Saturday.—Margaret Durham was the guest of Bessie Hurley Sunday evening.—J. R. Durham gave the young folks a social Sunday night. Lemonade and cake were served and all report a fine time.—Edward Durham attended the association at Blanton Flat Saturday and Sunday.

EVERGREEN.

Sept. 17.—Ellen Isaacs and her brother, Esmer visited friends in Evergreen Saturday.—Geo. C. Sparks and Grover Drew went to McKee Saturday on business.—Edward Lake and Wm. Sparks are sick at present.—E. F. Rose went to Berea last week on business.—Martha E. and Lona Lake attended church at Bethel Sunday.—Wedding bells have been ringing here for the past two weeks. Tom Hammond and Ollie F. Rose were married Thursday evening at Louis Griffin's. Cash Griffin and Mrs. Mary J. Rose

were married Friday evening also.—Uncle Jackie Jones and family moved to Rock Lick Saturday.—Mrs. Addie Garrett and son Willie from Louisville are visiting Mrs. Eugene Gray this week.—Mrs. Paulina Walley has returned to St. Louis, Mo., after a two weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. Charles Phillips.—Harvey Lake, of Wind Cave is visiting relatives here this week.—The Teachers' Association which was postponed, will be held at Pine Grove, September 29.—Aura Lake spent Saturday and Sunday with Estella Sparks.—T. J. Lake, of Withers visited Edward Lake Saturday.—Mrs. Whit Rose is suffering with a bad foot, caused by a bee sting.

DRIP ROCK.

Sept. 17.—S. S. Sparks, of Evelyn was with us Saturday.—A. H. Williams & Co. are having an employee do some ditching in front of their establishment.—A large number of people from this place attended the Association held at Alcorn, and report a very pleasant time.—Mr. and Mrs. Big Wilson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Parsons Saturday.—Mrs. Hiram Young is very low.—Messrs. Dan Alcorn and Carter Sparks are out from Hamilton on a visit.—Circuit Court is in session. Several from this place are attending; also some of our neighbor boys went and have not returned yet. Wonder what the trouble is?—Turner Kelly visited on Middle Fork Wednesday and Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. June Hayner visited on Middle Fork Tuesday.—Traveling men seem to be plentiful. Among those here the past week were Messrs. Crawford, Simpson, Reynolds, Wilson and Jackson.—C. C. Carroll and C. Webb went to Winchester on business.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTON'S CREEK.

Sept. 10.—A very heavy rain visited this community Wednesday afternoon.—G. W. Hunter has just completed roofing his new building.—A new born baby visited the home of W. N. Burch, Aug. 30.—Nathan Burch had a very severe hit on the upper lip with a baseball Saturday last.—The Missionary Baptist Association held its annual session at the New Prospect church near the mouth of Laurel Creek, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.—The Clay County Institute convened at Manchester, Ky., last Monday with J. C. Mills as instructor.—The teachers of Clay consider themselves very fortunate in securing the service of such an educator.—Mr. and Mrs. Daw Cornett have just returned from Richmond where they have been visiting friends and relatives.—Sam Sandlin who has been ill with fever is better.—Mrs. Ellen Burch is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Edwards of Grayhawk, Jackson county, this week.—We are sorry to announce the death of Mrs. Pete Ray which occurred Tuesday night.—Riley Burch is erecting a new blacksmith shop.—Henry Peters of White Oak, Owsley Co., passed here on his way to the association before mentioned.—The Sisemore brothers are putting up a mill near the mouth of Sexton's creek for the purpose of sawing railroad ties.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Barrett, American minister to Colombia, and Joseph W. J. Lee, American minister to Ecuador, arrived at Panama.

Michael Liebel, Jr., was elected in a joint convention of councils as mayor of the city of Erie, Pa., to fill the vacancy created by the death of Robert Saltzman.

Phillip B. Stewart, recently nominated for governor of Colorado on the Republican ticket, sent a letter to the Republican state chairman declining the nomination.

Coroner Walsh, of San Francisco, in his annual report of deaths for the year ended June 30, 1906, figures there were 428 deaths reported as caused by the earthquake and fire.

J. H. A. Bone, veteran associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer and one time boyhood chum of John D. Rockefeller, died from cancer. Mr. Bone was born in England in 1830.

By a vote of eight to four, the district board of elections of the Sixth Ohio congressional district, decided that C. Q. Hilderbrand was the regular nominee of the Republican party for congress.

William Randolph Hearst opened his campaign for governor at a mass meeting held at Cooper union. Among other things he said: "Our little league is only local, but it is fired with the spirit of '76."

Samuel and Edward Groff, of Toledo, O., who were sentenced to the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary for one year, in connection with the postal scandal, have been released upon the completion of their terms.

E. H. Harriman and his associates have acquired control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company and propose using it, with probably the Chicago & Alton as the connecting link in forming with the Union Pacific a through line from ocean to ocean.

Placing his liabilities at \$75,597 and assets at not as much as one cent, Allen Caperton, who gives his occupation as that of a clerk and his home as Suffolk, Va., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States court at Norfolk, Va.

Lake Steamer May Have Sunk.

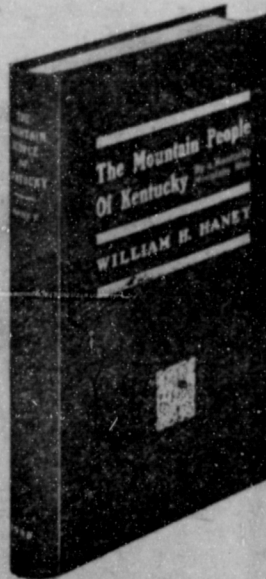
Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 19.—When the steamer John J. Albright passed Port Huron Tuesday she reported having sighted a lone man afloat on a raft in Lake Huron, five miles northeast of Corsica shoal lightship. A thick fog overhung the lake and by the time the Albright was stopped and turned around the raft was out of sight in the haze and the ship was unable to again locate it. The life-saving crew has gone out into the lake to continue the search. It is thought possible that a steamer may have sunk.

No Rosh Hashonah.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Warsaw to the Jewish Chronicle states that in view of disquieting rumors the rabbis of Warsaw have recommended that the Jews do not attend the synagogues on the New Year festival.

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RELATING THE TRUE HISTORY AND
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906,

at 2 o'clock p. m., a tract of land containing 50 acres of timber land. County road runs through said land. Abraham Weaver, who lives near Flat Gap, will show the land to any party desiring to see same. Terms made known on day of sale.

W. L. TODD, U. P. PRUETT, Auctioneer. Paint Lick, Ky.

Berea, Wed., Sep. 26

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